



BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1963

**Including the Report on the
Chief Public Health
Inspector**

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRETFORD,
TRAFFORD PARK 2101.**



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BOROUGH OF STRET福德
HEALTH COMMITTEE
1963

Chairman :

His Worship the Mayor - Councillor
Mrs. E. M. MACPHERSON

Deputy-Chairman :

Councillor E. BOTT

Alderman E. Reid
Alderman Lady Robinson
Councillor T. Bancroft
Councillor A. A. Clough
Councillor Dr. E. A. Davies
Councillor Mrs. B. Davison
Councillor H. H. Eckersall
Councillor G. Marland
Councillor J. C. Owen

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY
1963**

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director:

* J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

* A. MARKLAND, C.S.I.B.
(retired February, 1963)

*† J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.
(appointed February, 1963)

District Inspectors :

*† S. W. HOGG, C.S.I.B.
(resigned November, 1963)

*† G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.

* F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.

* W. H. CALVERT, C.S.I.B.
(resigned February, 1963)

G. KLEPPER, C.P.H.I.B.
(appointed December, 1963)

* I. W. BARKER, C.S.I.B.
(appointed June, 1963)

Meat Inspector :

* J. HAMNETT, C.S.I.B.

Chief Clerk :

C. B. WARDLE

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

† Certified Smoke Inspectors

Staff of the Health and Welfare Services Department

Assistant Medical Officers of Health :

MARJORIE T. DARE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., B.Sc.

(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Dental Officers :

(Lancashire County Council)

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

J. OGDEN, B.D.S.

Health Visitor/School Nurses :

Mrs. N. M. BESSANT

(resigned 31-10-63)

Miss K. BELL

Miss G. DAVIES

Miss K. FRYER

(resigned 17-3-63)

Mrs. B. HAGUE

Mrs. E. JONES

Mrs. C. LYNCH

Mrs. J. H. MOYES

Miss S. McGAHAN

Miss F. SHARPLES

Miss E. J. STANLEY

Mrs. A. I. R. SUMIRA

(commenced 1-5-63)

T.B. Visitor :

Mrs. H. A. SAVAGE

(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Domiciliary Midwives :

Mrs. P. BUTCHER

Miss A. EDWARDS

(resigned 31-7-63)

Mrs. M. GILLIGAN

Mrs. M. GRAY

(commenced 22-7-63)

Mrs. M. G. MAYERS

(part-time, commenced 17-4-63,
resigned 29-9-63)

Miss M. A. THOMPSON

Mrs. J. McKENNA

District Nurses :

Mr. K. A. BARON

(resigned 5-5-63)

Miss M. BEDDOW

(resigned 30-6-63)

Miss M. LAYCOCK

Mrs. G. McCLOSKEY

(commenced 7-10-63)

Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE

Mrs. G. E. LAWTON

(resigned 6-10-63)

Mrs. S. M. BOND

(commenced 4-2-63)

Mrs. W. DABBS

Mrs. M. JORDAN

Mrs. M. A. WEBSTER

Mrs. M. G. ROBERTS

(commenced 6-8-63)

Mental Welfare Officers :

H. BERRY

J. C. RATCLIFFE

M. P. HARGAN

(Part-time Officers, seconded from Health Division 16)

Welfare Organiser :

R. THOMAS

(Part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Home Help Organiser :

Miss M. ROBERTS

Senior Administrative Officer :

M. H. HODGETT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1963

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1963.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General estimates the population of the Borough at mid-year 1963 at 60,560 a decrease of 50 on the estimated population for the previous year. The census population 1961 was 60,364 compared with the previous census figure of 61,874 in 1951.

Birth Rate

The number of live births registered during the year was 1,186, 613 male and 573 female, giving an adjusted birth rate of 20 per thousand of the estimated population. This is above the national average, the rate for England and Wales being 18·2 per thousand population. Of the 1,186 live births 129 were illegitimate which is again an increase in total over the number for the previous year when the number was 123. In 1961 the number of children born out of wedlock was 74, which formed 11% of the total live births.

The number of still births recorded was 22 giving a still birth rate per thousand total births of 18·2. The still birth rate for England and Wales was 17·3 per thousand total births.

Death Rate

The adjusted death rate per thousand of the estimated population was 14·6 which is above the rate for England and Wales which was 12 per thousand population.

During the year 725 deaths were registered, 392 males and 333 females.

The statistical analysis of the causes of death show the now familiar pattern, the main terminal illnesses being once more cardio-vascular conditions and cancer. Disease of the cardio-vascular system was responsible for 372 deaths the most disturbing feature of which was that a number of deaths due to coronary artery disease continued to rise. In the year under review 131 deaths were attributed to this cause compared with 110 in the previous year the main increase being in the male population. The number of men dying from coronary disease rose from 66 in 1962 to 83 in 1963.

Although there was an overall drop in the total number of cancer deaths from 141 during the previous year to 114 for 1963, the number of deaths due to cancer of the respiratory system rose from 32 to 38, 31 of whom were men. Cancer of the lung and bronchus, therefore, accounted for one third of the total deaths from malignant disease. This is the highest proportion of lung cancer deaths to be recorded in the Borough and once again underlines, if any further emphasis is necessary, the necessity for further action in the preventive field, since it is evident that treatment of this established disease is not very hopeful. Having said that further preventive action should be taken, it is much more difficult to suggest what this action should be. It is self-evident that health education, although valuable, is by no means the answer to the problem of cigarette smoking, which is now firmly established as the main causal factor in respiratory cancer. In spite of all the work by health educators the annual consumption of cigarette tobacco continues to increase and along with it the appalling increase in the number of lung cancer deaths. These deaths are now running at the rate of 27,000 per year and still rising. It seems that there are now only two possible methods of checking this epidemic, either by the discovery and elimination from tobacco of the carcinogenic factor, or by applying some form of sanction to the sale of this lethal drug. It is difficult to understand why this killing agent has been singled out for special treatment, since it is reasonably certain that if any other noxious substance was responsible for such a high morbidity and mortality rate, much more drastic action would have been taken by the legislature. Surely some effective action must be taken soon to curtail at least the advertising

activities of the cigarette interests which is now running at over £1,000,000 per year. It is quite incredible that money and effort should be deployed on the one hand to encourage smoking, and on the other, albeit much less in cash, to try to persuade the populace not to contribute to their own ill health and demise by smoking cigarettes.

Maternal Mortality

It is pleasing to report that since there has been no death associated with child birth in the Borough since 1960.

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1963 was 26 per thousand live births the lowest rate since 1959 but still considerably above the average rate for England and Wales of 20·9 per thousand live births.

Infectious Diseases

No case of diphtheria was notified within the Borough during the year. It is now twelve years since the last case of diphtheria occurred and striking tribute to the effectiveness of the immunisation campaign continually waged against this disease.

The last case of acute poliomyelitis to occur in the Borough was notified in 1958 and one feels that this five years freedom from the disease must be attributable, in some part, to the use of the vaccine first introduced in 1956. Continuing freedom from the disease can only be ensured by a high level of immunity in the population, and there are indications that due to the decreased prevalence of the disease, it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade parents to ensure that all children are fully protected. Facilities are freely available, the procedure is simple, there is, therefore, no reason why all children should not be protected except for the apathy of parents.

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred during the year. This was associated with a social function in the Borough and involved thirty-two cases, the causal organism being *Salmonella Typhimurium*.

There was no doubt that this was a food-borne outbreak although the actual food vehicle was not identified due to the inability to obtain any portion of the meal involved for bacteriological examination. An outbreak of this nature which could have been very much more serious, served to emphasise the necessity for continuous supervision of food-stuffs and education of all food-handlers in hygiene.

There is no doubt that with ever increasing communal feeding, and the increasing use of pre-cooked and canned foods, the risk of food-borne infection gets ever greater and their control must make additional demands on the public health department in the years ahead. The task of the department in this respect is mainly preventive in seeking to improve catering standards by constant supervision of premises, and the education of personnel in the hygienic handling of food. To deal with this problem effectively requires time and manpower and with the additional load on the Public Health Inspectorate due to recent legislation the time which can be devoted to this work tends to become less rather than to increase, which is far from desirable.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution

It is regrettable that the Health Committee's declared policy to implement the provisions of the Clean Air Act as soon as practicable had a set back during the year due to confused forward planning, at national level, of fuel availability.

There was apparently some failure or delay on the part of the central government to anticipate the effect on the fuel position of the technological advances in the Gas industry. The insufficiency of gas coke as a result of these advances has necessitated a complete reappraisal of future policy as far as smoke-control areas are concerned. Previously smoke control areas were mainly dependant on soft coke for their implementation and since this fuel will no longer be available in the necessary quantities for future areas (there is an assurance that there will be sufficiency for existing areas) the future approach to adaptations within smoke control areas has had to be radically revised.

The grant system has had to be recast and the emphasis now placed on the replacement of the existing open fire by an appliance which will burn hard coke, i.e. the under-floor draught fire, or the closed stove, or appliances which will burn piped fuels i.e. gas, electricity or oil. These appliances are, of course, much more expensive than those required previously and the cost of conversion is now approximately three times as great. This additional financial load has, of course, given those authorities, who were perhaps a little lukewarm in their approach in the first place to clean air, an excuse for Deferring future proposals and consequently set back the furtherance of this most necessary improvement in the black areas.

It is most encouraging to know that the Health Committee far from delaying the smoke-control of the Borough have actually brought forward the target date for completion of the administrative area. The committee is to be congratulated on its progressive attitude and it is sincerely hoped that further difficulties are not encountered before this health giving measure is implemented. Another switch in fuel policy similar to the present one, would undermine the confidence of the most enthusiastic local authority and nearly entirely delay the implementation of domestic smoke control for a prolonged period. To get domestic smoke under control is urgent. It is now estimated to produce approximately 75% of the total smoke hazard at ground level, and so is the great contributor to smogs with their consequent disastrous effect on health as well as the continuing serious influence it has on persons suffering from chest diseases throughout the year.

In view of the need to encourage all areas to go ahead as fast as possible with this reform it does seem that there is some need, because of the considerable increase in cost to the individual householder, and to the local authority, for revision of the proportion of cost met by the central government. It does seem that there is a reasonable case for at least half of the total expenditure being met from national revenue.

Sewage Disposal

It is pleasing to report that the new sewage disposal system was brought into operation during the year replacing the dangerous, out-dated and over-loaded system previously used.

This modern disposal system capable of dealing with 14,400,000 gallons per day producing a much improved effluent should materially assist in improving the condition of the local brook and the river Mersey into which it eventually discharges.

Water Supplies and Fluoridation

The water supply for the entire Borough is received from Manchester Corporation Water works and since the Borough Council is neither a Local Health Authority nor a water undertaker it has no power to Fluoridate the supply. In its usual forward looking approach I am pleased to record that the Health Committee, supported by the Council, has lent its full support to the public health measure of adjusting the fluoride content of the water supplied to residents. Implementation of such a measure requires action from the Lancashire County Council as Local Health Authority and Manchester Corporation as water undertakers.

It is hoped that this will not be too long delayed.

Housing

Redevelopment in the Old Trafford area proceeded during the year including further tower-block development. This policy of building upwards may be necessary in congested urban areas but from a health aspect high flats must be viewed with mixed feelings. They are far from desirable for satisfactory family life, especially when children are very young, although the provision of play areas may partly help to solve the problem but there certainly can be no real substitute for one's own garden. A minor difficulty that has arisen in connection with multi-storey development, and this applies in like manner to smoke control areas where there is no open fire, is the disposal of foul dressings and products of conception. Provisions ought to be made for adequate incineration on the premises, and not as at present place the responsibility on midwife or nurse to dispose of these objects.

The setting up of an ad-hoc committee to deal with houses let in multiple occupation is a most useful provision, and with the appointment of two additional inspectors for this work it should now be possible to bring under some control this serious potential health hazard. There has been some degree of overcrowding in many of the houses in multiple occupation notably in the Old Trafford area, and it is hoped that with the appointment of additional staff, and a watchful committee that the necessary steps can be taken to provide adequate living conditions for those forced to accept such accommodation.

The system of dealing with applications for re-housing on medical grounds whereby a confidential report is received by your Medical Officer of Health from the family doctor of the applicant, has worked well during the year and I am grateful for the co-operation I have received from the medical practitioners in the area.

During the year 193 cases were dealt with of which 163 or 84 per cent. warranted some degree of priority on health grounds. The number of families approved for re-housing during the year on health grounds was 44.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The number of expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics showed a marked drop during the year. The number of individual women attending being 244 making a total number of 940 attendances compared with 503 women and 1,475 attendances during the previous year. This falling off

in ante-natal work is due to more ante-natal care being undertaken by hospital clinics and by family practitioners. Attendances at the relaxation clinics, however, remained approximately the same as in previous years, 207 expectant mothers made 1,254 attendances. Instruction in relaxation was given, along with the basic anatomy and physiology of pregnancy and simple mechanics of labour. Teaching was supplemented by the regular showing of appropriate films. Of the mothers confined during the year, 78% were delivered in hospital.

The child welfare centres continued to be well attended, during the year 2,236 children attended making a total of 13,405 attendances. Of the 2,236 children, 761 were under one-year of age and these infants accounted for 9,762 of the attendances.

The average attendances by all children at each clinic session throughout the year was 44.2, compared with 45.6 for the previous year.

The uptake of National Welfare Foods seems to have levelled off after the considerable drop in 1962, shown in last year's report. Cod Liver Oil was slightly up at 1,364 bottles compared with 1,289 during the previous year, and orange juice also showed an increase to 10,444 bottles from 9,140 but is still a long way below the annual uptake of approximately 16,000 bottles in earlier years. There is still no evidence to show that the reduction in distribution of these dietary supplements is having any adverse effect.

There continues to be a considerable waiting list for each of the four day nurseries, but those who were kept waiting were in the non-priority group. All cases with any degree of priority on social grounds were admitted immediately. Social cases formed approximately 60% of the total.

The recruitment of trained nursery staff continued to be difficult throughout the year, and most nurseries well under-established at some time. Untrained nursery assistants had at times to be employed against nursing establishment, which although far from satisfactory, was the only expedient which could be adopted to take some of the load from the depleted trained personnel.

Midwifery Service

The establishment of domiciliary midwives provides for six midwives, but this number has rarely been attained during the year, but at the end of the year I am happy to report that the full establishment had been filled.

There were 271 domiciliary confinements during the year forming 22% of the total number of live births belonging to the Borough.

Health Visiting Service

The establishment in this service provides for fourteen health visitors, and at the end of the year under review, only ten were employed due to recruitment difficulties. In addition two school/clinic nurses were employed to relieve health visitors by assisting in clinics and schools.

A total of 20,995 home visits were carried out by the health visiting staff compared with 19,786 during the previous year. Most of the visits carried out were associated with the care of children under 5 years, a total number of 17,669 visits being made. One of the most time-consuming occupations of the health visitor, which can never be reflected realistically in a statistical table, is the care of the problem family with its associated child neglect. It may well be that this field will contract in the future as a consequence of the coming into force of Section I of the Children and Young Persons' Act 1963. This section gives a considerable extension of powers to the Local Authority in order to assist families where the children may have to be taken into care. The Local Authority may give assistance in kind, e.g. by providing household necessities ; and may in exceptional cases give cash relief, e.g. to assist in the payment of outstanding debts to avoid the discontinuance of essential services. The lack of such powers over the years has added considerably to the task of health visitors in dealing with the problem families. They have had to beg or borrow, usually from voluntary agencies, the means to assist and quite often succeeded, but not without considerable determination and perseverance. It is a little galling, therefore to see powers for which the health visitor has been asking for many years, finally given to another department and another social worker. I am, however, certain that this will have no affect on the approach of the health visitor to the neglected child where her sympathetic approach and nursing background mean so much.

Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care

Health Education

Health Education was actively pursued during the year, all services playing an active part. The health visitor is, of course, the most important worker in this field and takes health teaching into the home on her domiciliary visits. Group teaching is undertaken at welfare clinics where it is supplemented by films and other visual aids, and mothercraft training is given in a number of secondary girls' schools.

During the year a successful exhibition was staged at the Public Library, King Street, to demonstrate the development of young children and so assist parents to understand how a child grows and develops in the normal way. The exhibition was staffed throughout by health visitors to give advice and guidance to visitors.

During the year illustrated talks have been given in schools by the medical and health visiting staff, mainly on the health risk of cigarette smoking, and parents have been circularised in an effort to fortify the talks given.

Laundry Service

The Laundry Service, is intended to meet the needs of the patient being nursed at home who is suffering from a serious illness accompanied by incontinence. Where necessary bed-linen is supplied on extended loan and collection and delivery takes place twice per week. This service is supplemented by the issue of incontinence pads at the request of the home nurse. In practice this service has been invaluable and allowed patients to be nursed at home, often through a terminal illness, who would otherwise have had to be admitted to hospital.

During the year fifty-one patients received this service involving a total of 743 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service which is provided free to the aged, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, continued to expand during the year necessitating an additional four sessions per month. At the end of the year twenty-four sessions per month were being conducted at local authority clinic premises by part-time chiropodists. It will be noted from the statistical table that practically the entire demand on this service is from the elderly, and that although domiciliary treatment is provided for in the scheme, this is kept to a minimum by providing transport to and from the clinic centres.

During the year 650 patients received a total of 2,234 treatments compared with 569 patients and 1,734 treatments during 1962. Of the 650, only 11 were treated in their own homes.

Home Help Service

Following the rapid expansion of this service in recent years, the rate of expansion during 1963 shows a considerable reduction as was expected. Nevertheless at the end of the year

a whole-time equivalent of 87 home helps were employed compared with 83 during the previous year, and 641 homes received assistance compared with 500 in 1962.

As in previous years, the service was mainly employed in helping the elderly sick and infirm, there being a total of 534 cases over the age of 65 years.

Under the Home Help Scheme assistance may be provided where necessary outside normal working hours, and this usually means a late evening visit to see that everything is all right for the night, or in an emergency providing help to sit with a sick patient throughout the night. During the year 509 evening visits and 75 all-night attendances were made.

Mental Health Service

The Mental Health Act 1959, with its emphasis on community care and its implicit intention of approaching mental illness in the same way as other illnesses, has resulted in a considerable increase of work and responsibility for the mental welfare staff.

The care and after-care duties of the mental welfare officers continue to expand due to the forging of a much closer link with hospital staffs and the Consultant Psychiatrist conducting the Out-Patient Department at Stretford Memorial Hospital. The liaison with treatment centres suffers somewhat from the fact that hospitals serving the Borough are not within the area, but are at some distance and, therefore, frequent contact is rather difficult. Case conferences have, however, been arranged at the two hospitals draining the area, which have been of great assistance in after-care work.

It is felt that much more use could be made of the mental welfare officer by the general practitioner. It is more the exception rather than the rule for the mental welfare officer to be asked for assistance by the family doctor until the illness has reached such an acute stage that hospital treatment is imperative. In other words, the mental welfare officer is still being employed by the general practitioner, with the exception of the more enlightened, as was the duly authorised officer in the bad old days. The re-orientation of the family doctor on the use of Local Authority Preventive Mental Health Services is of major importance for the future, and this coupled with more available general practitioner time for dealing with the potential psychiatric patient are the pre-requisites of any future success in this field.

The needs of the mentally handicapped in the Borough are reasonably well met with the provision of a Junior Training Centre and an Adult Training Centre.

The Junior Training Centre provides fifty places for the divisional area and caters for children up to the age of 16 years. During the year a start was made at this centre on the provision of day care for the severely sub-normal infant and the helpless cot-and-chair type. This is a service which must be expanded in order to take some of the load off the heavily burdened parents who are making desperate sacrifices in order to avoid institutional care. It may be that slight structural alterations to the existing centre, and some additional equipment will be necessary, as well as additional staff, if this service is to meet the full needs of the area. Transport of the really helpless child has also got to be provided and this is, of course, no easy problem to solve, other than by the ambulance service.

The Adult Training Centre, which admitted its first trainees in January of the year under review, although situated in Urmston, caters for the adult mentally handicapped living within the Borough.

This modern, well equipped centre, offers sixty places for the mentally handicapped of both sexes over the age of 16 years, and provides training in a variety of occupations requiring diverse skills. Local industry has helped with the placing of contracts during the year, but there is a continuing need for a steady flow of suitable repetitive work, or work which can be broken down easily into simple components. I would, therefore, appeal to industrialists in the area to support this centre by the provision of work for the trainees.

The most urgent need in this field is the provision of residential accommodation for those mentally handicapped adults who cannot be provided with the necessary support by their own relatives in order to live within the community. These persons at the present time are committed to live an institutional life or as more residential accommodation becomes available within the County area, to be placed in hostels at some considerable distance from their home surroundings. It is tragic that the chief obstacle to the provision of such a hostel to serve the area has been local opposition to such a project. This irrational fear of the mentally handicapped displayed by the great majority of otherwise sympathetic and intelligent citizens is obviously going to require time and patience to eradicate. The campaign to educate the public to accept mental illness and sub-normality, as they now accept all other afflictions, has certainly much

work ahead of it and will have to be waged relentlessly if worthwhile results are going to be achieved within a reasonable period of time.

With the aid of the Stretford Council of Churches and the Consultant Psychiatrist, a social club for the mentally ill has recently been started and is achieving considerable success. This club which meets in the afternoon, caters mainly for the mentally disturbed housewife, offering a social outlet for those who may otherwise have no opportunity for making the necessary contacts so vital to their welfare. The ultimate success of a club of this nature is mainly dependant on the quality of the voluntary worker who is willing to assist in its running, and I am pleased to report that up to date the right type has been forthcoming.

Welfare Services

At the end of 1963, there were 110 "substantially and permanently" handicapped persons on the register maintained by the department. Alterations and adaptations were carried out at the homes of three registered handicapped persons, free of cost, and holidays at special homes for the handicapped were arranged for five persons.

The number of domiciliary visits made for the purpose of instruction in occupational therapy was 954, and an average of 35 persons attended each week at the handicraft centre held at Lostock Clinic.

A club for the physically handicapped was organised during the year with the aid of a nucleus of enthusiastic voluntary workers. The opening meeting was held on the 2nd September, 1963, at Moss Park School and has met weekly on Monday evenings since that date. This club has been most successful, having a varied programme of social and educational activities. At the end of the year, there was a total membership of 73.

In conclusion, I should like to report my appreciation of the help I have received from the staff of the Health Department throughout the year and in the preparation of this report, and I offer to you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the Health Committee, my most sincere thanks for your encouragement and support during the year.

I have Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1963

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1963	60,560
(Census, 1961)	60,364
(Census, 1951)	61,874
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1963), according to Rate Books (estimated)	18,773
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1961) ...	18,477
Persons per acre	17·15
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1961)	19,459
Rateable Value	£3,436,454
Product of 1d. Rate	£4,647

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

				M.	F.	Total
Live births	{	Legitimate	... ..	536	521	1,057
		Illegitimate	... ..	77	52	129
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		Total	... ..	613	573	1,186
				<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	20·0
Still Births	22
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	18·2
Deaths	725
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident popu- lation (adjusted)	14·6

The crude death rate of 12·0 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1·22 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 14·6 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 12·2 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	None
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	26·1
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	26·4
Illigitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23·2
Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	11·8
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age :	
All infants per 1,000 live births	10·1
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births...	28·1
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	114
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	2
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	1
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	5

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 60,560 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1963.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1963

Registrar-General's Classification.

						Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	4	3
2.	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	—	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	1	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	2	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	12	5
11.	„ „ lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	31	7
12.	„ „ breast	...	...	...	...	—	8
13.	„ „ uterus	...	...	...	...	—	3
14.	„ „ (other sites)	...	...	...	...	23	25
15.	Leukaemia, alleukaemia	...	...	...	...	6	4
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	—	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	43	60
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	83	48
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	2	9
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	37	58
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	17	15
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	5	3
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	18	15
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	41	20
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	7	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	2	4
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	2	3
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	2	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	28	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	8	4
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	10	9
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	5	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	1	—
	All causes	...	...	...	...	392	333
						725	

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1963

Stretford	...	...	95
Longford	...	...	103
Talbot North	...	...	110
Talbot South	...	...	86
Trafford	...	...	79
Cornbrook	...	...	90
Clifford	...	...	76
Park " A "	...	...	24
Park " B "	...	...	62
Total	...	...	<u>725</u>

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 1,186 registered births a crude birth rate for the year of 19·6 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 1·02 giving a birth rate of 20·0 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 18·2 per 1,000.

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 725 (see table on page 21).

454 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 45 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 316 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 725. Of this number, 441 (or 60 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death	Number
0—1	31
1—2	2
2—5	6
5—15	5
15—25	3
25—45	39
45—65	198
65—75	195
75 and over	246
Total	<u>725</u>

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the department and the Laboratory. Dr. Tobin and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951

No cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during 1963 as compared with two in 1962.

Maternal Mortality

No maternal deaths were recorded by the Registrar-General during 1963.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38
1960	2	1.85	0.39
1961	—	—	0.33
1962	—	—	0.35
1963	—	—	0.28

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1963
CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths.	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Pneumonia ...	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Asphyxia due to Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Anoxia ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Heart Disease ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Atelectasis ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro Enteritis ...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tracheo Bronchitis ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Encephalocoele ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tracheo-Oesophagal Fistula ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS ...	14	4	3	4	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	31

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1963 was 26 per 1,000 live births as compared with 27 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 20·9 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 25 it will be observed that of the 31 deaths of children under one year of age 14 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Pneumonia :

One death was due to Pneumonia
1 at 2 weeks.

Prematurity :

1 within 24 hours
2 at 1 day

Anoxia :

1 within 24 hours
1 at 3 days
1 at 5 days

Heart Disease :

1 at 2 weeks

Atelectasis :

2 at 1 day
1 at 3 days

Encephalocele :

1 at 1 day

Intracranial Haemorrhage :

1 within 24 hours

Tracheo-Oesophageal Fistula :

1 at 4 days

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1963

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31·0	29·8
1951	19	18·7	29·6
1952	19	19	27·6
1953	26	26	26·8
1954	16	17	25·5
1955	20	25	24·9
1956	39	38	23·8
1957	27	26	23·0
1958	39	37	22·5
1959	27	25	22·0
1960	38	36	21·7
1961	37	34	21·4
1962	32	27	21·4
1963	31	26	20·9

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

The new sewage works, which were brought into operation during the year, consist of preliminary, primary and biological treatment methods with separate sludge digestion and drying to deal with an ultimate flow of 14,400,000 gallons per day.

Closet Accommodation (end of 1963)

No. of Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
,, Closets attached to these Middens	...	...	...	...	...	None
,, Pail Closets	...	...	...	...	...	3
,, Dry Ashpits (excluding Middens)	...	...	...	...	...	None
,, Fresh-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	23,646
,, Movable Ashbins for refuse	...	...	...	...	...	20,874
,, Waste-water Closets	...	...	...	...	...	None

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 27(18) of the Sanitary Officers' (Outside London) Regulations, 1935 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1963 :—

Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	4,875
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	121
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	372

No. of Notices served during the year—

Statutory—Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	165
Informal	...	...	...	...	...	506

Results of Service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied with	...	...	...	...	...	130
Informal—Complied with or in hand	...					477
Outstanding	...	...	...			29
Defects or nuisances discovered	...	...	...			1,202
Defects or nuisances abated	...	...	...			1,142

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 203 cases, making a total of 709 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS

Offensive Trades

There are two premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades (one fat melting, two gut scraping), the supervision of which is among the duties of the Public Health Inspectors. Full compliance with bye-law requirements has been maintained during the year, and one factory, where contents relate to both gut scraping and fat melting, is regarded as a model in regard to both layout and operation.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no “common lodging houses” in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms (“houses let in lodgings,” “flats”) with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new dwellings erected during the year

			Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority	...	...	—	114
(ii) By other local authorities	...	...	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	...	...	8	—

Dwellings completed since 1939

			Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority	...	*2,013	30
(ii) By other local authorities		—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons		†405	99
Total	...	...	<u>2,418</u> <u>129</u>

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses, 1,168 flats. † Includes 66 flats.

(1) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	1,404
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose	... ..	1,784
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit	... ..	448
(2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which		
(a) Demolition orders have been made (at anytime)	... ..	16
(b) Demolition orders have not yet been made		558

(2) Houses demolished :—	Houses Demo- lished	Displaced During Year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	40	116	47
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas :			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1), Housing Act, 1957.....	2	6	1
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	2	5	2
<hr/>			
(3) Unfit Houses Closed :—	Number		
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	12	3
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.....	—	—	—
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(4) Unfit Houses Made Fit and Houses in which Defects were remedied :—		
(1) After informal action by Local Authority	367	—
(2) After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	122	28
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	—	—
(5) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):—	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at end of year :		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2) ...	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—
(6) Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

(7) Housing Act, 1949, and Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958—

Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of —	
	Private bodies or individuals	Local Authority
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	8	—
(b) Approved by local authority	6	—
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	1	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—
(e) Work completed	6	—
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above)	—	—

(8) House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959—Standard Grants :—

Action during year					No. of dwellings or other buildings affected
(a) Submitted to Local Authority	...	...			56
(b) Approved by Local Authority	...	...			54
(c) Work completed	...	...	...	...	47

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) General Observations as to Housing Conditions

Redevelopment of two areas proceeding; by end of year 558 houses included in Clearance Areas, and a further 800 will require attention by 1971. Remaining houses of sound construction and will facilitate Improvement Areas.

(2) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

(a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,124 applicants on register.

Houses required : 435 1-bedroom type.

485 2-bedroom type.

168 3-bedroom type.

33 4-bedroom type.

3 5-bedroom type.

(b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

126 flats and 48 houses in course of construction.

523 flats and 6 houses contemplated.

(c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses :

Difficulty of limited Building Sites

(3) Overcrowding

Overcrowding is found to exist in houses in multiple Occupation. Direction Limits, purchase of large houses and conversion to flats and bed-sitters is being encouraged. Two extra Inspectors now engaged specially on these duties.

(4) Fitness of Houses

(a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

(b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

(c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of :		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	31	6	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	415	113	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	5	2	—	—
TOTAL	451	121	2	—

HOME OFFICE FORM 572 (continued)

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	2	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	2	4	—	3	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	14	—	7	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	28	—	12	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act.
29 Out-workers in August list (Wearing apparel).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agricultural Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Registration of Retail Distributors

Applications for Registration received	Applications granted	Number of Notices to show Cause	Applications granted after Notice to show Cause	Total Applications granted	Removed from Register	On Register at December 31st, 1963
Dairymen (i.e., Retail Distri- butors of Milk with dairy premises) —	—	—	—	—	—	6
Retail Distributors of Bottled Milk only 3	3	—	—	—	—	144
TOTAL 3	3	—	—	—	—	150

EXAMINATIONS OF MILK SAMPLES

The following is a summary of the milk samples submitted for Bacteriological and Phosphatase Examination during 1963

Type of Milk	Tubercle Bacilli		Methylene Blue Reduction		Phosphatase		Turbidity Test	
	+	—	S	Not S	S	Not S	+	—
Pasteurised... 	—	—	38	—	38	—	—	—
Sterilised 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculin Tested... ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
” ” (Pasteurised)	—	—	11	—	11	—	—	—
Ungraded 	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 	—	—	49	—	49	—	—	—

S denotes Satisfactory. Total Samples examined : 49.
Phosphatase : S = Not more than 2·3 Lovibond Blue Units.
Methylene Blue : S = **Pasteurised Milk.** Must not decolourise Methylene Blue in 30 minutes after storage at a temperature not exceeding 65°F. until between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the day following collections.
Raw Milk. Must not decolourise Methylene Blue within 4½ hours if the sample is taken from 1st May to 31st October, or within 5½ hours if taken from 1st November to 30th April.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 148.

Adulteration

The Administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (Rivers Board and General Powers) Act, 1938, the Milk and Cream Regulations and the Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 105 samples were submitted to the Salford City Analyst (public analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 52 milk, 4 ice-cream, 10 drugs and 39 other foods.

Nine samples were adversely reported upon by reason of minor irregularities, and were dealt with informally.

No legal proceedings were instituted during the year in respect of Food and Drugs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

Samples	Number examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent. adulteration
FOODS :			
Apples	3	—	—
Apple crush	1	1	100·0
Bacon (complaint)	2	2	100·0
Beans, broad	1	—	—
Beans, curried	1	—	—
Brisling, canned	1	—	—
Cheese spread	2	—	—
Cherries, canned	1	—	—
Coffee essence	1	—	—
Cooking Oil	1	—	—
Dessert sweet	1	—	—
Flan covering	1	—	—
Flour, self raising	1	—	—
Grapefruit, canned	1	1	100·0
Ice Cream	4	—	—
Malt loaf (complaint)	1	1	100·0
Margarine	1	—	—
Milk	52	1	1·9
Milk food (complaint)	1	1	100·0
Onions, pickled	1	1	100·0
Oranges	3	—	—
Peas, canned	1	—	—
Pickles, mixed	1	1	100·0
Preserves	2	—	—
Sago, creamed	1	—	—
Salad cream	1	—	—
Sardines	2	—	—
Sausages	3	—	—
Tomatoes	1	—	—
Tomato juice	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	1	—	—
DRUGS :			
Bicarbonate of soda	1	—	—
Borax powder	1	—	—
Calamine lotion	1	—	—
Cod liver oil	1	—	—
Glaubers salts	1	—	—
Hydrogen peroxide	1	—	—
Liquid paraffin	1	—	—
Olive oil	1	—	—
Tincture of iodine	1	—	—
Zinc and castor oil	1	—	—
Total Food and Drugs ...	105	9	8·6

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 43 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the twelfth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the twelfth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Antitoxin is available to all medical practitioners at Park Hospital, Davyhulme.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There were two deaths from measles and one from whooping cough.

Puerperal Pyrexia

No cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

One case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Food Poisoning

There were thirty-two cases of food poisoning in connection with an outbreak at a church social and an adjacent school canteen, the casual organism being identified as *Salmonella Typhimurium*. Eight cases of salmonella infection were also notified but were not considered to be food-borne.

Dysentery

There were 179 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1963

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)												Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district
	Total cases at all ages	Years										25 and over		
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—					
Scarlet fever	25	1	—	2	6	3	12	—	1	—	—	1	—	1
Whooping cough	47	8	6	10	9	3	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Acute poliomyelitis Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding rubella)	681	30	94	113	109	87	234	5	6	3	—	—	—	11
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	179	5	11	11	11	11	86	18	8	18	—	—	—	9
Meningococcal infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning	12	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges and C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
														25

CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

Sent into Hospital as	HOSPITAL :					Total
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Royal Manchester Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Westholme Hospital	
Scarlet Fever ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	1	7	1	—	—	9
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	2	9	—	—	—	11
Whooping Cough ...	1	3	—	—	—	4
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastro Enteritis ...	13	7	—	—	2	22
Meningitis ...	—	2	—	—	—	2
Jaundice ...	—	1	—	—	—	1
Scabies ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Chicken Pox ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	1	1	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	22	31	1	—	2	56

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Disease	Ward distribution of Cases notified								Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward										
	WARDS								WARDS										
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Trafford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A";	Park "B"	Total
Diphtheria (inc. Membranous Croup) ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	4	5	6	4	1	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever ...	81	15	9	12	12	14	6	1	29	—	1	—	—	1	3	1	1	2	9
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	2	4	4	10	8	14	—	5	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	4
Whooping Cough ...	44	133	107	73	82	79	86	4	73	1	—	2	3	—	3	1	—	1	11
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other forms	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ...	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria (Contracted Abroad) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	137	159	130	94	107	105	109	5	123	1	1	3	3	1	9	3	1	3	25

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1954-1963

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	10 years [mean
Scarlet Fever ...	25	12	67	61	68	56	89	23	46	7	45.4
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	8	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1.3
Pneumonia ...	6	8	8	14	14	18	24	23	20	21	15.6
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1	1	2	—	2	2	—	3	1.2
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	0.1
Dysentery ...	179	147	17	68	31	55	427	147	233	138	144.2
Erysipelas ...	1	—	3	3	6	9	2	8	3	5	4.0
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	14	—	—	2.3
Measles ...	681	215	755	257	659	197	882	208	323	585	476.2
Whooping Cough	47	1	20	135	23	16	86	101	98	60	58.7

DEATHS

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Pneumonia ...	33	35	37	32	46	38	26	11	31	21	31.0
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	0.2
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	0.4
Whooping Cough	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1963

Month	DIPHTHERIA (inc. Membranous Croup)	ERYSIPELAS	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA	OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	PNEUMONIA	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION	MALARIA	AC. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	2	—	—	—	186	—	191
February	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	170	—	279
March	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	126	2	153
April	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	90	1	98
May	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	41	2	50
June	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	—	2	—	—	—	37	—	52
July	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	23	1	30
August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4
September	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	12
October	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	8
November	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	11	20
December	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—	—	2	12	55
TOTAL	—	1	25	—	—	1	6	12	—	179	—	—	—	681	47	952

Notifications were amended in two cases viz :—

In one case notified as Paratyphoid fever diagnosis was amended to :

Sonne Dysentery 1

In once case notified as Dysentery diagnosis was amended to :

B.Coli 055 1

40 cases notified as Dysentery and 3 cases notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria.....	—	5	—	—
Faeces for Dysentery	402	685	—	93
Faeces for Food Poisoning	93	94	—	38
Faeces for Typhoid	—	4	—	—
Faeces for Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Blood for Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Urine for Typhoid	—	—	—	—

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Ladywell Hospital, Salford. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin.

PUBLIC HEALTH (SMALLPOX PREVENTION) REGULATIONS, 1917

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Infant Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2·05 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer were 114 and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 50.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					Total
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer	2	4	16	20	72	114
Total deaths from all causes	60	26	64	134	441	725
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ...	3·33	15·38	25·00	14·90	16·32	15·60

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1963

Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (Site)	At ages (years)					
	At all ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Brain	3	—	—	3	—	—
Middle Ear	1	—	—	—	1	—
Mouth	1	—	—	—	—	1
Jaw Bone	1	—	—	—	—	1
Thyroid	1	—	—	—	—	1
Oesophagus	3	—	—	—	1	2
Pharynx	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsil	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lung	12	—	—	—	8	4
Bronchus	26	1	3	2	1	19
Breast	8	—	—	1	—	7
Stomach	18	—	1	2	1	14
Liver	2	—	—	—	1	1
Gall Bladder	1	—	—	—	—	1
Colon	8	—	—	—	2	6
Pancreas	5	—	—	—	3	2
Caecum	2	—	—	—	—	2
Leg Muscle	1	1	—	—	—	—
Bladder	2	—	—	—	—	2
Rectum	2	—	—	—	—	2
Anus	1	—	—	1	—	—
Testicle	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ovary	1	—	—	1	—	—
Cervix	3	—	—	2	—	1
Uterus	1	—	—	1	—	—
Prostrate	2	—	—	—	—	2
Bone of Foot	1	—	—	—	1	—
Carcinomatosis	5	—	—	2	1	2
TOTALS	114	2	4	16	20	72

TUBERCULOSIS

Fifteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There were seven deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis and one death from a non-pulmonary form of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1962 is shown in the following table :—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
141	121	262	12	11	23	153	132	285

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-.....	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-.....	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
55-.....	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1
65-.....	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	4	1	1	4	3	—	1
	15		2		7		1	

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality, 1954-1963

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1954	22	13	—	8	5	3	—	—
1955	28	18	4	3	9	3	2	2
1956	20	14	1	3	11	—	5	1
1957	18	13	2	—	4	3	—	—
1958	19	16	3	2	7	2	—	—
1959	18	13	—	1	13	1	—	1
1960	22	9	—	1	2	1	—	—
1961	12	5	3	4	5	1	—	—
1962	12	7	4	2	2	3	—	—
1963	11	4	1	1	4	3	—	1

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There were two deaths from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified :—

1. A man aged 63 years : certified cause of death—
 - Ia Tuberculous Broncho Pneumonia
 - b Bilateral Pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - II Tuberculous Ulcers in small intestinal tract.
2. A woman aged 58 years : certified cause of death—
 - Ia Broncho Pneumonia
 - b Cor pulmonale
 - c Pulmonary Tuberculosis

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was one occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of two aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves, and not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention. The patients were transferred to hospital after three days.

SECTION G

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16 became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care.

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of
residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped
Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1963, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1963

	IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC.										IN THE HOME										TOTAL														
	Live Births					Still Births					Live Births					Still Births					Live Births					Still Births									
	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total	M.		F.		Total	M.		F.		Total	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total	M.		F.		Total	*Pre-mature		Mature		Total	M.		F.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.			
TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1963 ...	7	8	279	215	286	223	4	2	6	8	135	132	141	140	—	—	13	16	414	347	427	363	4	2											
Total outward transfers	3	5	171	131	174	136	3	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	172	131	175	136	3	2											
Total inwards transfers	30	31	331	318	361	349	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	31	331	318	361	349	10	15											
Final number belonging to the Borough	34	34	439	402	473	436	11	15	6	8	134	132	140	140	—	—	40	42	573	534	613	576	11	15											

* A birth is regarded as "Premature" if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.

Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough and no proposals for the future.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-Natal sessions are held at the four clinics within the Borough and are attended by the Medical Officer and Midwife. Routine blood and urine tests are carried out, and free dental and chiropody treatment is available for all expectant mothers.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physiotherapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1963

Combined Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics (including midwives' sessions)	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford	52	171	676
Trafford Park	20	27	101
Mitford Street	27	37	127
Lostock	7	9	36
TOTALS	106	244	940

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1963

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford ...	50	207	1,254

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough but post-natal examinations are carried out in conjunction with the ante-natal clinics.

Post-Natal Examinations of Women Confined during 1963

	Confined in hospital	Confined in private nursing homes	Confined at home	
			Doctor engaged	No doctor engaged
(a) Number of mothers normally resident in the Borough who were confined during the year ...	923	18	234	36
(b) Number of those in (a) above known to have had a post-natal pelvic examination by a doctor between the fifth and twelfth weeks after confinement	740	15	177	23
Proportion (per cent.) of (b) to (a)	80·2	83·3	75·6	63·9

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets.

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1963

Child Welfare Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending who were born in			No. of attendances of children at ages			Average attendances by all children (per session)
		1963	1962	1958-1961	0-1	1-2	2-4	
Old Trafford	99	351	327	294	3,609	559	367	45·8
Mitford Street	101	255	242	309	3,753	883	749	53·3
Trafford Park	52	56	48	32	975	85	38	21·1
Lostock	51	99	82	141	1,425	478	483	46·8
TOTALS	303	761	699	776	9,762	2,005	1,637	44·2

Welfare Foods distributed during 1963

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1963 :—

National Dried Milk	...	...	9,612 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	1,364 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	1,204 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	10,444 bottles

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall and Mitford Street.

Work of the Dental Officers during 1963

	Children under 5 years of age and NOT attending school	Expec- tant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Total
Number inspected	177	29	43	249
Number treated	229	28	92	349
Number treated who were rendered dentally fit ...	213	13	34	260
Number of extractions ...	411	62	225	698
Number of administrations of anaesthetics — Local ...	2	38	56	96
General ...	174	9	31	214
Number of fillings	141	35	52	228
Number of crowns	—	—	—	—
Number of scalings, or scal- ings and gum treatment ...	23	7	16	46
Number of silver nitrate treatments	13	—	—	13
Number of radiographs ...	3	1	5	9
Number of dentures provided				
Complete	—	2	28	30
Partial	—	5	7	12
Repaired	—	—	1	1

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, all Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1963

	First Tests					Second Tests					Third Tests				
	Age in Years					Age in Years					Age in Years				
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-
Vulnerable ...	44	17	8	3	1	6	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Others ...	117	34	6	3	2	8	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of urine for Phenylketonuria is carried out at the infant welfare centres.

Screening Tests for Phenylketonuria carried out during 1963

Number of tests performed ...	...	1,175
Number found negative ...	...	1,175
Number found positive ...	...	Nil

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh 5½ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies, working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Premature births notified during 1963 after adjustments for inward and outward transfers.

	Born at Home	Born in Hospital or Maternity Home	Total
Total Premature Births ...	14	68	82
Died within 24 hours ...	1	2	3
Percentage of Infants surviving 24 hours ...	93%	97%	96%
Survived 28 days ...	13	59	72
Percentage of Infants surviving 28 days ...	93%	87%	88%

Day Nurseries

Four day nurseries are provided in the Borough, and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means. The following is a list of priorities adopted as a guide to considering the admission of children to Day Nurseries :—

Social Cases

- (a) Special cases due to illness, confinement, etc., of mothers.
- (b) Widows.
- (c) Women separated, divorced, or deserted.
- (d) Unmarried mothers.
- (e) Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
- (f) Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
- (g) Any other special reasons, e.g., problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

All Other Cases

Where the mothers are in employment, priority being given as far as possible to those mothers whose financial need is greatest and to those, e.g., nurses, teachers, etc., of whom there may be a considerable need in a particular area.

DAY NURSERIES **Summary of attendances during 1963**

Nursery	Number of Places Approved		No. of Days Open	Mondays to Fridays only			No. of Children at end of year			
				Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages)	Total attendances at ages					
	0—1	2—4			0—1	2—4	0—1	2—4	On Registers	On Waiting Lists
Beresford Road ...	10	24	249	1,427	5,012	76·1%	7	26	12	15
Victoria Park ...	10	24	247	1,381	4,604	71·3%	8	27	16	20
Seymour Grove ...	12	26	245	1,878	5,853	83·0%	12	29	14	15
Northumberland Rd. ...	18	22	249	2,574	5,590	81·9%	12	27	30	4
TOTAL ...	50	96	990	7,260	21,059	78·4%	39	109	72	54

DAY NURSERIES

Social Cases attending the Day Nurseries

DAY NURSERY	A.1	A.2	A.3	A.4	A.5	A.6	A.7	Social Cases— Total No. of children attending	Total No. of children attending during year	% Social Cases
Beresford Road	3	1	4	3	—	—	17	28	61	45·9
Victoria Park	6	1	11	7	—	1	8	34	50	68
Seymour Grove	10	1	6	8	4	3	19	51	84	60·7
Northumberland Road	7	4	8	14	1	—	15	49	77	63·6
	TOTAL							162	272	59·5

CODE :—A.1. Special Cases due to illness, confinement, etc. of mothers.
A.2. Widows.
A.3. Women separated, divorced or deserted.
A.4. Unmarried Mothers.

CODE :—A.5. Women whose husbands are invalids or work part-time.
A.6. Widowers or fathers separated, divorced or deserted.
A.7. Any other special reasons, *e.g.*, problem families, unsatisfactory living conditions, children requiring special care, etc.

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements fourteen unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st December, 1963, as follows :—

Mother and Baby Homes	No. of Cases	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
St. Agnes House, Withington ...	1	—
Elmswood	1	—
St. Teresa's, Salford	3	1
The Grange, Wilpshire	6	—
Sacred Heart, Kendal	2	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	13	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Family Planning Clinics

Women who for health reasons require advice on birth control may be referred to a family planning clinic, payment being made to the voluntary association administering such clinics on a case basis.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

The staff establishment provides for six domiciliary midwives, and whilst there had been some staffing difficulties during the year, the full establishment was employed at the end of the year.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 12 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1963.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1963

	Confinements	Cases in which analgesics were given
(a) Local Health Authority Midwives	271	235
(b) Hospital Services	514	476
Total	785	711

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1963 :—

(a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough	796
(b) Total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough	1,215
(c) Number of (a) which were domiciliary	281
(d) Number of (c) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives	271
(e) Percentage of (d) to (a)	34%
(f) Percentage of (d) to (b)	22%
(g) Percentage of (d) to (c)	96%

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1963

(a) Confinements and Miscarriages

Confinements (1)					Miscarriages (2)				
Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked		Total	Dr. NOT booked		Dr. booked		Total
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery		Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	
—	1	11	259	271	—	1	—	3	4

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

Live-births			Stillbirths			Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day	Deaths	
Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total	Dr. present at Delivery	Dr. NOT present at Delivery	Total		Mother	Child (under 1 month)
11	260	271	—	—	—	299	—	2

(c) Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown in section (a) above (1)	To hospital discharges shown in section (b)(3) above (2)	Total (3)	Total number of visits included in column (1) which were made between the hours of 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (i.e., night visits) (4)
7,056	1,037	8,093	289

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

	Gas/Air				Pethidene		Trilene	Total
	Alone	With Pethidene	With Trilene	With Pethidene and Trilene	Alone	With Trilene	Alone	
Midwives Dr. present at delivery ...	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	11
Dr. NOT present at delivery ...	—	4	4	10	7	99	100	224
TOTAL ...		4	4	10	8	104	105	235

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at ante-natal clinics, relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 14 Health Visitors, but at the end of the year the number of Health Visitors employed was only ten owing to difficulties in recruitment of Staff. Two School/Clinic Nurses were employed to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1963

Expectant Mothers :

Total Visits	360
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Children under five years of age :

Total Visits	17,669
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Adults (excluding expectant mothers) :

Total Visits	2,264
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Other Cases :

Total visits	702
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

TOTAL VISITS	20,995
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SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation.

All the District Nurses employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken "district training" for the examination of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The staff establishment is nine District Nurses, and eight nurses were employed at the end of the year. In addition, two assistant nurses were employed, mainly in nursing the aged and chronic sick under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

(i) No. on registers at end of 1962	...	...	304
(ii) New cases attended during 1963	...	...	750
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	1,054
			<hr/>
(iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1963)	...	...	767
			<hr/>
(iv) No. on registers at end of 1963	...	...	287
			<hr/> <hr/>

(b) Visits paid during 1963

	Day	Night	Total
To general cases on registers	... 31,282	101	31,383
Casual advisory visits	... 1,122	2	1,124
Other advisory interviews	... 919	—	919
			<hr/>
Totals	... 33,323	103	33,426
			<hr/> <hr/>

HOME NURSING — ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1963

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Duration of Treatments				
		Length of treatment (weeks)	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Total Visits		Average No. of visits (day and night)
				Day	Night	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	11	272.7	24.8	1,332	—	121.1
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	12	277.7	23.1	1,317	5	110.2
Cancer ...	53	286.6	5.4	1,362	27	26.2
Diabetes ...	15	818.4	54.6	4,899	—	326.6
Anaemias and other blood diseases ...	54	1292.6	23.9	1,933	—	35.8
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders ...	6	48.4	8.1	101	—	16.8
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	30	226.7	7.6	810	—	27
Other diseases of central nervous system ...	48	1735.4	36.2	3,146	—	65.5
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process ...	2	2.3	1.2	17	—	8.5
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	64	2119.4	33.1	4,313	—	67.4
Influenza ...	9	7.4	0.8	47	—	5.2
Pneumonia ...	17	28	1.6	194	—	11.4
Bronchitis ...	53	404.6	7.6	1,147	3	21.7
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	11	10.3	0.9	88	—	8
Diseases of digestive system ...	46	181.3	3.9	561	1	12.2
Diseases of genito-urinary system ...	16	764	47.8	220	—	13.8
Diseases of the skin ...	24	251.3	10.5	814	—	33.9
Diseases of bones and organs of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) ...	38	973.1	25.6	1,232	—	32.4
Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	176	2639.9	15.0	4,897	—	27.8
Burns and scalds ...	1	3.1	3.1	16	—	16
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ...	12	69.7	5.8	207	—	17.3
All other conditions ...	38	156.4	4.1	515	—	13.6
TOTALS	736	12,569.3	17.1	29,168	36	39.7
Stretford Borough ...						2.3
Admin. County ...	30,026	464,720.1	15.5	1,033,934	3,345	34.5
						2.2

HOME NURSING —

ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2

Year ended 31st December, 1963

	Stretford Borough		Admin. County	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1. Total completed cases analysed	736	100	30,026	100
2. Sex and age groups— (age in years)				
0—M	1	0·1	765	2·5
F	3	0·4	445	1·5
5—M	2	0·3	404	1·3
F	3	0·4	313	1·0
15—M	32	4·3	1,347	4·5
F	82	11·1	3,824	12·7
45—M	79	10·7	2,935	9·8
F	116	15·8	4,619	15·4
65—M	157	21·3	5,428	18·1
F	261	35·5	9,946	33·1
All ages M	271	36·8	10,879	36·2
F	465	63·2	19,147	63·8
3. Agency of reference :—				
Services of nurse requested by :—				
General practitioner ...	656	89·1	25,224	84·0
Hospital	75	10·2	3,541	11·8
P.H. Authority	4	0·5	526	1·8
Direct	1	0·1	639	2·1
T.B. Clinic	—	—	25	0·1
Other	—	—	71	0·2
4. Disposal of Cases :—				
Recovered, relieved, etc.	322	43·8	15,834	52·7
Admitted to hospital ...	131	17·8	5,333	17·8
Died	149	20·2	5,012	16·7
Gone away	29	3·9	1,211	4·0
Out-patient, X-ray, etc....	84	11·4	1,893	6·3
Nurse withdrawn	18	2·4	658	2·2
Other	3	0·4	85	0·3

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the free vaccination of any person desiring it either at clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1963

Primary Vaccinations					Re-vaccinations				
Age in Years					Age in Years				
Under 2	2–	5–	15–	Total	Under 2	2–	5–	15–	Total
96	17	6	25	244	—	4	11	104	119

Age in Years	By Local Health Authority Medical Officers			By General Practitioners			Total		
	Under 5	5+	15+	Under 5	5+	15+	Under 5	5+	15+
Primary Vaccinations ...	52	—	3	161	6	22	213	6	25
Re-vaccinations ...	1	2	—	3	9	104	4	11	104
TOTALS ...	53	2	3	164	15	126	217	17	129

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a "triple" vaccine, or a "combined" vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough and tetanus or a "single" vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1963

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary immunisation during the year 1963			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Year of Birth			
1959–1963	1949–1958	Total	Total 1949–1963
809	160	969	607

Immunisations against Whooping Cough completed during the year 1963

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1963			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Year of Birth			
1959-1963	1949-1958	Total	Total 1949-1963
787	26	813	152

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1963, after correction of diagnosis

Age Group					Total under 5 Years
0-	1-	2-	3-	4 but under 5	
8	6	10	9	3	36

The following table indicates the proportion of immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, carried out by Local Health Authority Medical Officers and by General Practitioners :—

	By L.H.A. Medical Officers	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Immunisations (Full Course)	669	300	969
Reinforcement Injections	522	85	607
Total	1,191	385	1,576

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is at the present time offered free to all persons between the ages of six months and forty years. In addition, doctors and their families, hospital workers, expectant mothers, persons going to visit or reside outside Europe, Canada or America, dental surgeons and their staffs and families, nurses and public health staffs and their families are also eligible for vaccination. Vaccination by means of injections of Salk vaccine has now been largely superseded by the use of Sabin oral vaccine, introduced in the previous year, which gives a greater degree of protection against poliomyelitis. This vaccine is administered by drops on sugar lumps, or on a spoon in the case of young babies, the full course of three doses being given at intervals of four to eight weeks. As with diphtheria immunisation and smallpox vaccination the work is carried out either at clinics or by general practitioners. A special evening session was held at Mitford Street Clinic on the first Thursday of each month from 5-30 p.m. to 8 p.m. for the benefit of adults who are unable to attend during the normal clinic hours, but this was discontinued early in the new year.

Vaccinations performed during 1963

SALK VACCINE

Age Groups	Primary Course Second Injection	Re-inforcement
Born prior to 1933	2	6
Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ...	3	6
Born in years 1943–1963 inc. ...	35	18
Total (all ages)	40	30

SABIN VACCINE (Oral)

Age Groups	Number of persons who completed a course
Born prior to 1933	55
Born in years 1933–1942 inc. ...	36
Born in years 1943–1963 inc. ...	697
Total (all ages)	788

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1963

(1) Smallpox

Figures include children aged under 2 years who were vaccinated during 1963. The percentages are based on the number of live births during 1962.

(2) Poliomyelitis

Figures include all children born in 1962 who have been vaccinated at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1962.

(3) Whooping Cough

Figures include all children born in 1962 who have been vaccinated at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1962.

(4) Diphtheria

The first column of diphtheria figures includes all children born in 1962 who have been vaccinated at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1962. The second column of diphtheria figures shows the percentage of children under age 15 estimated to have been immunised at any time during the years 1959-1963.

	PERCENTAGES VACCINATED				
	Smallpox	Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	
	Children under 2	Children born in 1962	Children born in 1962	Children born in 1962	Children Aged 0-15
Stretford... ..	15	36	57	59	60
Administrative County	14	52	65	66	58

Schedule of Vaccination

Vaccinations and immunisations are carried out in accordance with the following schedule :—

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
0 to 6 months ...	1	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	1	4-6 weeks
	2	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	2	4-6 weeks
	3	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	3	
7 to 11 months ...	4	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4-8 weeks
	5	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	4-8 weeks
	6	Poliomyelitis (oral)	—	
13 to 21 months ...	7	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	4	
Smallpox during the first 2 years, preferably in the second year				
School entry ...		Diphtheria and Tetanus		
8 to 12 years ...		Diphtheria and Tetanus Smallpox re-vaccination		
Over 12 years ...		B.C.G.		

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

A Tuberculosis Visitor is employed to carry out domiciliary visiting of notified cases of T.B. and contacts. This work involves close co-operation with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board, and the Tuberculosis Visitor attends regularly at the Chest Clinic, Stretford Memorial Hospital.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis where this is recommended by the Chest Physician and four persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

The work in the Borough was carried out through the part-time services of the Tuberculosis Visitor from Lancashire County Council Health Division No. 16.

Summary of the work of Tuberculosis Visitor for the year 1963

Home visits

(a) Cases—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	947
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	21
(b) Contacts—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	847
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	1
(c) Other home visits	...	...	...	105
(d) Ineffective visits (no access, etc.)	...	...	...	210
(e) Visits to tuberculosis households included in (a) to (c) above	...	...	...	265

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age up to school leaving age, and also including students attending universities, teacher training colleges, technical colleges, and other establishments of further education.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1963**

Age Groups	Under 2 years	2-4 years inc.	5-14 years inc.	15 years and over
No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination ...	18	20	24	1
No. found negative ...	16	19	24	1
No. of persons vaccinated	24	24	34	1

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1963**

Category	Number of Schools	Number of children		
		Tuberculin tested	Found negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
School children under 14 years	5	307	279	279
14 years and over ...	—	—	—	—
Students—Further Education	—	—	—	—

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors, are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Mothercraft training is given by Health Visitors to secondary schoolgirls, who compete annually for the "Alice Milne Memorial Prize."

In July, 1963, an exhibition was held for one week in the Public Library, King Street, to demonstrate the development of young children and help parents to understand how a child develops in the normal way and how best to ensure that he "acts his age." Health Visitors were on duty throughout the exhibition to give advice and guidance to visitors. In conjunction with this exhibition a film show was given on two afternoons at Mitford Street Clinic.

Literature and posters on a wide range of health matters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged in suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1963, seven adults were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme.

Mothercraft Training

Periods of Mothercraft Training may be arranged in approved cases, in residential homes where mothers can be admitted with their children. Persons selected for such training are in the main "problem families" or those in danger of becoming so. The normal period of stay is eight weeks, and at these Homes mothers are helped in solving their domestic problems and given training in child control and household management. A charge is made according to means.

There were no cases dealt with under this scheme during the year.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Lostock Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1963 :—

31 Air Rings	7 Hospital-type single beds
20 Bedpans	6 Mattresses
2 Rubber Bedpans	5 Tripod walking aids
17 Backrests	2 Spark guards
27 Urinals	4 Lifting apparatus
40 Commode chairs	31 Wheel chairs
5 Bed cradles	2 Pair Wooden crutches
	1 Zimmer Hoist

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority.

Patients are assessed to contribute a small charge towards the cost of the service according to their means. During the year the service was provided to 51 patients, involving a total of 743 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service is for the time being limited to the aged, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on a four weekly basis, as follows :—

Old Trafford Clinic	...	10 sessions per month
Mitford Street Clinic	...	12 sessions per month
Trafford Park Clinic	...	2 sessions per month

Ambulance Service transport is provided where necessary to take patients to the clinic for treatment. Domiciliary treatment may be provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit the clinic.

In addition to the service provided in the clinics, a chiropodist makes a monthly visit to the two old people's homes in the Borough, Grangethorpe and Harry Lord House, and during the year a total of 258 treatments were given to 82 persons at these two Homes.

Summary of Chiropody Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1963

	No. of Clinics	Total No. of Sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients			No. of individuals treated		
			In Clinics	At Home	Total	In Clinics	At Home	Total
Directly provided service ...	3	296	2,203	31	2,234	639	11	650

	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total
Directly provided service ...	2,230	—	4	2,234	647	—	3	650

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 195 part-time Home Helps (87 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1963.

Cases attended during 1963

(a) Confinement at home	...	...	...	18
(b) Confinement away from home	...	...	...	7
(c) Mentally disordered—aged under 65	...	...	...	2
(d) Chronic sick aged under 65	...	...	...	19
(e) Chronic sick, aged and infirm (65 or over)	...	...	...	528
(f) All other cases aged 65 or over	...	...	...	6
(g) All other cases aged under 65	...	...	...	61
				<hr/>
				641
				<hr/>

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high.

Evening helps were provided in five cases, and 509 evening visits were made during the year.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods. Two cases were assisted under this scheme during the year, involving a total of 75 night attendances.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, the problems of mental illness are approached in much the same way as with other illnesses, and an increasing burden of responsibility for the care and after-care of patients in their own homes falls upon the Mental Welfare Officers employed by the Local Health Authority. These Officers make regular visits offering help and guidance to patients, mainly at the request of general practitioners, but in many cases at the request of hospital authorities for the after-care of patients who have been discharged from hospital.

The Mental Welfare Officers work in close co-operation with general practitioners in dealing with arrangements for the admission of patients to hospital for treatment, in the case of both informal and compulsory emergency admissions. They also maintain a close liaison with the hospitals, and regularly attend the psychiatric clinic held at Stretford Memorial Hospital.

The part-time services of the three Mental Welfare Officers employed by the County Council Health Division No. 16 are available in the Borough.

Training Centres

There are two Training Centres in the area providing facilities for the training of the mentally sub-normal resident in the Stretford, Urmston and Irlam districts. The administration of these centres has not be delegated, however, and remains the responsibility of the County Council Health Division No. 16.

Delamere House Junior Training Centre, Stretford. This is a fifty-place centre offering modern facilities for the training of mentally handicapped children up to the age of 16 years. Transport facilities are provided to and from the centre daily, supervision en-route being provided by a guide specially appointed for the purpose.

Meadowside Adult Training Centre, Urmston. This purpose-built centre was opened in January 1963, and provides sixty places for the training of mentally handicapped adults of both sexes. The type of training given varies with the ability of the trainee, ranging from such simple repetitive tasks as folding circulars for distribution, bundling firewood for resale, to more complicated joinery, assembly work, machining and needle-craft.

A number of contracts have been obtained with local firms covering such activities as the production of bird-houses, birds' feeding tables, umbrella assembly, tray assembly and the packaging of many articles. More varied and ambitious work will be undertaken as training proceeds. (Assistance from local industry in the placement of further contracts would be greatly appreciated).

Most trainees are conveyed by special bus to and from the centre, but those who are able to do so are encouraged to travel by public transport as an integral part of their training. Each trainee receives a modest payment weekly and an incentive bonus system is in operation.

Guardianship

The authority may accept the duties of guardianship, but there were no cases in the Borough during 1963.

Work undertaken by Mental Welfare Officers during 1963

	Number of visits
(a) Work connected with informal admissions to hospitals	51
(b) Application for compulsory admission to hospital :—	
(i) Admission for observation (Section 25) ...	59
(ii) Admission for treatment (Section 26) ...	6
(iii) Emergency admission (Section 29) ...	25
(c) Admission to hospital through Courts (Part V)	—
(d) Reports on home conditions for licence on trial or discharge from hospital	11
(e) Progress reports in cases on licence	10
(f) Psychiatric out-patient clinics attended ...	67
(g) Home visits in respect of prevention, care and after-care :—	
(i) Mentally subnormal (including severely subnormal)	562
(ii) Psychopathic and mentally ill	932
(h) Visits to hospitals to interview patients ...	21
(i) Number of prosecutions for non-attendance at Junior Training Centre undertaken	—
(j) Other visits	109
Total	<u>1,853</u>

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Summary of Cases for the year, 1963

	Mentally ill (inc. Psychopathic)				Mentally subnormal (inc. severely subnormal)				Totals			
	under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over		under 16		16 and over	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. No. of patients on the register at 1st January, 1963	—	—	71	90	16	11	28	30	16	11	99	120
2. No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by—												
(a) General Practitioners	—	—	21	31	—	—	—	1	—	—	21	32
(b) Hospitals	—	—	8	14	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	14
(c) Local Education Authorities	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
(d) Other sources	—	—	10	22	3	—	3	4	3	—	13	26
3. Totals of 1 and 2 above	—	—	110	157	21	11	33	35	21	11	143	192
4. No. of patients removed from the register during the year on account of :—												
(a) Death	—	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
(b) Removal out of area	—	—	7	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	8	14
(c) Admitted to hospital for long-term care	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	8
(d) No longer in need of Mental Health Service	—	—	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	12
(e) Other reasons	—	—	4	7	1	2	—	—	1	2	4	7
5. No. of patients on register at 31st December, 1963	—	—	78	111	19	9	32	34	19	9	110	145

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE **Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1963**

	Mentally ill			Pyschopath			Subnormal			Severely Subnormal			Totals		
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		F.	Under 16		F.	Under 16		F.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.63 :—															
(a) Attending Junior Training Centre ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	8	—
(b) No. in (a) requiring special care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
(c) Attending Adult Training Centre ...	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) No. in (c) requiring special care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Awaiting admission to Training Centres ...	—	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—
(f) No. in (e) requiring special care ...	—	—	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
(g) Awaiting admission to residential hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(h) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (g) above...	—	—	70	99	—	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	82
2. No of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.63 :—															
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1963 :—															
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 110 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1963 adaptations to the houses of three registered handicapped persons were carried out, free of cost to the applicant, to mitigate the effects of their disabilities.

Holidays at Handicapped Persons' Holiday Homes were provided under the scheme for five persons, charges being made where applicable according to the financial circumstances of the applicant.

Distinguishing badges are issued for fixing to the windscreen and rear windows of cars whose drivers are severely handicapped, in an endeavour to ease their traffic and parking difficulties. At the end of the year there were sixteen severely disabled drivers to whom badges had been issued under this scheme.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 62 the total number of visits being 954. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 35 handicapped persons.

The Stretford and District Handicapped People's Club was organised during the year on a voluntary basis to provide a social centre for handicapped persons resident in the Borough. The opening meeting was held on Monday, 2nd September, 1963, at Moss Park School, which has been the venue for regular Monday evening meetings since that date. A varied programme of social activities has been organised and the Club has been well attended, the total membership being 73 at the end of the year. Ambulance service transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

**Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)
as at 31st December, 1963**

Disability				Age Groups										Totals	
				Male					Female						
				0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	M.	F.
A/E	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	5	6	
F	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	5	9	5	
G	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	
H/L	—	1	1	1	3	—	—	1	2	4	6	
Q/T	—	—	1	1	5	—	1	2	1	4	7	
V	—	2	5	2	5	—	3	8	9	6	14	
U/W				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
X	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Y	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Z	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	4	
TOTALS ...				—	3	10	11	22	1	4	12	19	28	46	

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
G Congenital malformations and deformities.
H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, heart or circulatory and respiratory systems, and diseases of the skin.

CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs and the spine.
V Organic nervous diseases
U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
X Tuberculosis (respiratory)
Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
Z General diseases and injuries not included above (e.g., asthma, diabetes, malaria).

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(b) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The County Council's Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons are provided under a scheme made in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The administration of these services in respect of residents in the Borough has been delegated to the Borough Council since 1st April, 1962.

In this area, the day to day operation of the scheme is carried out through the agency of the Manchester and Salford Blind Aid Society, 30 Tonman Street, Deansgate, Manchester, to which the Home Teacher of the Blind is seconded for duty.

Brief details of the scheme are given as follows :—

1. Register of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The scheme requires that a register should be kept of blind persons and also a register of partially sighted persons, and as a condition for obtaining services under the scheme an applicant must be on one or other of these registers. Persons who are referred for registration are visited in the first instance by the Home Teacher of the Blind to complete preliminary details. Arrangements are then made for the person to be examined by a recognised Ophthalmologist, the fee being paid by the Authority.

During the year 1963, 17 examinations and seven re-examinations were arranged.

(a) Number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1963

	Age Group						Total
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	
Males	—	4	—	17	12	21	54
Females	1	1	—	7	14	34	57
Total	1	5	—	24	26	55	111

(b) Number of registered partially sighted persons as at 31st December, 1963.

	Age Group						Total
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	
Males	—	—	2	3	3	2	10
Females	—	—	—	2	4	14	20
Total	—	—	2	5	7	16	30

(c) Source of reference

The following statement is an analysis of the source of reference of persons for inclusion on the blind or partially sighted persons' register :—

(i) General practitioner	...	...	...	—
(ii) Medical source other than general practitioner	...	...	...	3
(iii) National Assistance Board	...	...	...	6
(iv) Lay source other than National Assistance Board	...	...	...	8

2. Visiting of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

When persons have been examined and are included in one of the above-mentioned categories they are visited regularly by the Home Teacher of the Blind whose duties include :—

- Discovery of blind or partially sighted persons and ascertainment of their needs.
- The visitation of blind or partially sighted persons in their homes or elsewhere within the area of the Council.
- Teaching them whenever practicable to read embossed literature.
- Instructing them in simple pastime occupations in their homes or elsewhere and in methods of overcoming the effects of their disability.
- Generally assisting in promoting their welfare.
- Advising them of all available social services.
- Paying particular attention to those persons, who are also suffering from some other form of handicap, the nature of which is such as to increase the disability of blindness or partial sight.

- (h) Organising Social Centres and Handicraft Classes.
- (i) Advising the blind or partially sighted persons how to claim the financial assistance to which they are entitled from pensions or the National Assistance Board.

3. Workshops for the Blind

Arrangements have been made for a number of blind persons to be employed in Workshops which are provided by voluntary agencies for the blind. At the end of the year four men and three women registered in the Borough were employed in the workshops, engaged in such occupations as machine knitting, brush-making, mattress-making and shoe repairing.

4. Home Employment

Blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account may be assisted by having their earnings augmented in accordance with an approved scale. One person was receiving assistance in this way at the end of the year.

5. Employment in Open Industry

Many blind persons do not wish to be employed in a Workshop for the Blind but prefer to work in open industry. In appropriate cases steps may be taken in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Ministry of Labour and the Employment Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to obtain suitable employment.

Occupations of Blind Persons employed in open industry as at 31st December, 1963

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Music Teacher	1	—	1
Shorthand Typist	2	—	2
Braille Copyist	—	1	1
Machine Tool Operator ...	8	—	8
Piano Tuners	1	—	1
Production Process Worker	—	1	1
Labourers	1	—	1
Domestic	—	2	2
Miscellaneous	3	—	3
	16	4	20
	<u>16</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>20</u>

6. General Social Welfare of the Blind

(a) Library Services

Arrangements are made for the loan of Braille books through the National Library for the Blind.

Talking books are supplied through the Nuffield Talking Book Library for the benefit of blind persons who have been unable to learn Braille. Four persons were in possession of talking-book reproducing machines at the end of the year.

(b) Social and Handicraft Centres

Social and Handicraft Centres are held at the Civic Theatre, Dorset Street, Stretford on the following days :—

Social Centre ... Thursdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.
Handicraft Centre ... Tuesdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

(c) Facilities for Holidays

Arrangements may be made for the provision of holidays for blind persons of one or two weeks' duration, longer holidays being arranged only in very exceptional circumstances.

Applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost of the holiday in accordance with the scale for handicapped persons, and holidays were arranged for nine persons under this scheme during 1963.

7. Residential Accommodation for Aged Blind Persons

For various reasons it is found in some cases that aged blind persons cannot be looked after satisfactorily at home or they may be living alone and are in need of care and attention within the meaning of Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In such cases arrangements may be made for their admission to Homes for the Blind managed by Voluntary Organisations.

8. Follow-up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The following statement gives information as to the incidence of blindness with particular reference to cataract and glaucoma among old people and retrolental fibroplasia among premature infants :—

(i) Number of cases registered as blind or partially sighted during the year 1963 in respect of which Section F of Form B.D.8 recommends :— (a) no treatment ... (b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)...	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Others
(a) no treatment ...	6	2	—	4
(b) treatment (medical, surgical or optical)...	5	—	—	—
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	—	—	—

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1963 including the following :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them 	44
(b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness) scrutinised 	266
(c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5.	26
(ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	89
(iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	3
(iv) Fitness to resume work 	3
(v) Children Act, 1948 } Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 ... }	40
(vi) Employment of children outside school hours 	143
(vii) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	45
(viii) Children attending Camp Schools 	76

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were four Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1963, the total number of authorised child places being 21. In addition, there were two private Day Nurseries, which had been newly registered during the year, providing a total of 85 authorised child-places.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1963

To the Chairman and Members
of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the privilege to present to you my Fifteenth Annual Report concerning the work of your Public Health Inspectors and the Public Cleansing Service. During the year, further progress has been apparent in various aspects of environmental hygiene, improved living standards are being demanded and public opinion is more enlightened on the question of food hygiene, clean air, housing standards and space heating. Added to this, new legislation is continually being introduced, all of which tendencies are calculated to promote better health and an improved environment.

The two more prominent areas of activity during the year were those of improvement of atmospheric cleanliness and amelioration of housing conditions. The general public show an increased acceptance of the value of clean air, although some opposition has been made on the part of individuals, owing possibly to the emphasis which was placed on supplies of solid smokeless fuel on account of the Government review of forward supplies of open fire coke. It is significant to notice that more and more households are relying on piped or wired fuels on account of the cleanliness and convenience of gas and electrical appliances for space heating. Domestic smoke control during the year was at a virtual standstill awaiting the clarification of the fuel position, but once the situation had been finalised by the Government, the new position was accepted both as a challenge and as an opportunity to install more efficient heating appliances. In the case of this Council, it is gratifying to note that a determination to accelerate the programme of smoke control was expressed.

In the field of housing, further progress was made towards the demolition of unfit dwellinghouses and the redevelopment of the land made available by the erection of modern flats. This has resulted in the acceleration of the phased programme for declaring substandard dwellings unfit for human habitation. Much useful work has also been achieved in the investigation of living conditions in houses in multiple occupation, and during the year, the Council constituted a Special Committee for dealing with blocks of property where multiple occupation was already established or was likely to arise.

Once again, I desire to place on record the ready co-operation which has been received from all members of the Council, and especially the interest and enthusiasm of members of Health Committee in directing the policy and aims of the Department. The progress recorded has been assisted by the liaison afforded by other Departments, and, in particular, I would mention again the valuable and unstinting efforts of members of this Department without which the production of such a favourable report would not have been possible.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

(a) Investigation of Complaints

Written and verbal complaints received in the Department during the year in respect of defects and unsatisfactory conditions calling for immediate action totalled 1,233. The following table indicates the nature of the various complaints which were investigated :—

Nature of Complaint						Number Received
Obstructed drains	...	...	...	...	...	75
Obstructed cellar drains...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Obstructed watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	19
Obstructed yard drains	...	...	...	...	...	26
Defective watercloset	...	...	...	...	...	48
Defective plaster	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective house roof	...	...	...	...	...	116
Defective floors	...	...	...	...	...	4
Defective windows	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective fireplaces	...	...	...	...	...	6
Defective walls	...	...	...	...	...	38
Defective gutters...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Defective chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	17
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	25
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	...	31
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	...	104
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	...	53
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	...	111
Rats and mice infesting dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	240
Requests for Inspector to call (nature of complaint not stated)	...	...	...	...	...	5
Food	...	...	...	...	...	25
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	216
TOTAL						1,233

(b) Nature of Visits and Inspections

During the year under review, a further increase in the number of visits and inspections was recorded and resulted in a total of 18,206, as against 15,481 and 13,368 in the two previous years. This extra volume of work has been made possible by the enthusiasm of the staff and the reduction in travelling time owing to the use of private cars. The following classified statement shows the nature and extent of the visits and inspections :—

Visits and Inspections	Number
Houses—	
Public Health Acts	1,526
Housing Acts	1,578
Rent Acts	9
Improvement Grants	237
Overcrowding	1
Infectious Diseases	972
Houses Let in Lodgings	126
Drainage Inspections and Tests	1,359
Rivers and Streams	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	2
Vacant Land and Dumps	47
Stables and Piggeries	6
Rats and Mice Infestation	64
Vermin	454
Visits for Estates Department	339
Factories with Power	113
Factories without Power	6
Workplaces	2
Outworkers' Rooms	52
Offices	3
Cinemas, Public Houses, etc.	35
Petroleum Acts	125
Schools	39
Shops Act	372
Offensive Trades... ..	3
Smoke Observations	134
Boilerhouses	58
Smoke Control Area	5,679
Interviews with Owners... ..	369
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Public Health Act	1,617
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—Housing Act ...	15
Miscellaneous	1,420

Visits and Inspections							Number
MEAT AND FOODS—							
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Butchers' Shops and Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	199
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Grocers and Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	177
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Dairies and Milk Shops...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Restaurants and Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	205
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	168
Milk Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Food and Drug Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Other Samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
TOTAL ...							18,206

(c) Resultant Action

The work of inspection and supervision of environmental conditions throughout the Borough resulted in the detection of many defects, items of disrepair and contraventions of by-laws and statute law, which necessitated the services of Notices. Although a great deal of success is obtained by way of informal action and prompt attention is given to the abatement of nuisances, it was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in a small number of cases, and the following statement shows the formal action taken during the year :—

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1962	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1963
Public Health Act, 1936					
24	Maintenance of a length of public sewer	—	6	6	—
26	Local Authority to afford facilities for factories to drain into public sewers ...	—	1	1	—
39	Drainage	4	42	37	9
45	Defective watercloset	—	13	13	—
60	Means of escape in case of fire	1	—	1	—
83	Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises	—	1	1	—
91-100	Conditions prejudicial to health ...	12	93	85	20
277	Power of Councils to require information as to ownership of premises	—	1	1	—
Public Health Act, 1961					
17(1)	Summary power to remedy stopped up drain — 48 hour notice	—	3	3	—
25	Emergency measures to deal with dangerous buildings ...	—	5	—	5
26	Defective premises	—	14	13	1
27(2)	Neglected site ...	—	1	1	—
Housing Act, 1957					
9	Premises unfit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense	—	2	2	—
16	Time and Place Notices	1	6	7	—
17(1)	Demolition or Closing Order	3	5	6	2
	TOTAL	21	193	177	37

The enforcement work of the Inspectorate, both formal and informal, and the many interviews with owners resulted in a considerable quantity of work executed to remedy defects and to make good contraventions, as shown in the following table :—

Nuisances Abated and Defects Remedied							Total
Houses—							
Chimneys and stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Cooking ranges repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Dampness abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Doors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dangerous structures demolished	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Dangerous coal chute grid repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Eavesgutters repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Floors repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Handrails fixed in staircases	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lighting provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Overcrowding abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Roofs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	147
Repairs to water supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Rooms cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sashcords provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Stairs repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Walls (external) repointed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
Windows repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Window sill repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water storage tank repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wastepipes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Yards and passages paved or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Yard walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage—							
Drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Drains repaired or reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Waterclosets—							
New waterclosets provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Watercloset compartment repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Waterclosets cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Watercloset pedestals provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Watercloset cisterns provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Watercloset seats repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dustbins—							
New dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114
Miscellaneous—							
Offensive accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Animals—nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dirty premises cleansed	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Contraventions remedied in—							
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Food premises generally	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Factories and workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Boiler plant	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total							2,032

(2) FOOD CONTROL

(a) Meat Inspection at Time of Slaughter

During the year under review, the meat inspection service at the Mode Wheel Abattoir operated for only the first three months. Thereafter, the premises were closed down for the slaughtering of food animals on account of the provision of a modern meat market and abattoir at Briscoe Lane, Newton Heath, by the adjoining City of Manchester. The decision to improve the services administered by the Markets Department of Manchester had the effect of taking the Mode Wheel Slaughterhouses out of service as the buildings are in the ownership of the City Council. During the first quarter of the year, all animals brought forward for slaughter were examined post mortem with a view to the prevention of unwholesome and diseased meat from entering the market for human consumption. The food animals were of the usual good quality but the following tabulated statement shows the incidence of disease in relation to the animals slaughtered :—

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND
INCIDENCE OF DISEASE

1963	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep
Number killed Number inspected } All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci : Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci Tuberculosis only : Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part of organ condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	594 — 29 4·8% — 7 1·1%	426 1 13 3·2% — 8 1·1%	— — — — — —	507 12 — 2·3% — —

WHOLE CARCASSES CONDEMNED

Disease	Cows	Sheep
Marasmus	1	—
Emaciation	—	2
Putrefaction	—	10

The total weight of carcase meat and offal condemned and surrendered during the first quarter of the year amounted to 1 ton 9 cwts. 0 qrs. 1 lb. and this was treated with green stain and removed for processing into fertilisers and animal feedingstuffs.

(b) Examination of Other Foods

The rigid control which is exercised over the production of butchers' meat in the slaughterhouse does not extend to the preparation and processing of other food commodities. The producers and manufacturers exercise quality control for the purpose of maintaining their own strict standards, but only when the commodities are distributed by way of wholesale and retail channels does the food receive the attention of your Public Health Inspectors. Accordingly, all types of food prepared, stored or exposed for sale in shops, bakehouses, canteens, factories and warehouses, require to be examined from time to time. Whenever such foodstuffs are judged to be unsound or unwholesome, voluntary surrender by the food trader precedes destruction of the affected food. It will be seen from the following table the nature and quantities of food dealt with in this manner :—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Canned Meat	—	10	2	17
Canned Fruit	—	3	2	17
Canned Vegetables	—	12	—	—
Fresh Meat	—	5	2	24
Bacon and Ham	—	3	—	5
Rice	—	18	—	—
Cereal	1	19	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	2	3	26
Total	4	15	0	5

(c) Sampling and Testing of Food

The suitability of food for human consumption is concerned not only with its soundness and freedom from disease but also in respect of its quality. In order to determine whether the various articles of food and drugs which are sold for human consumption are, in fact, genuine in nature, substance and quality, regular sampling techniques are employed throughout the Borough. During the year which concerns this report, 105 samples were obtained, and of these, only nine samples showed any deficiency or irregularity. Sampling in six cases arose directly from consumer complaints, and after a full investigation, the position was rectified.

During the year, the results of ice cream samples tested at the Public Health Laboratory were a little less satisfactory than in recent years. Of the 40 samples purchased, 29 were found to be in Grade I, 10 in Grade II and one in Grade III when tested by the methylene blue reduction test for keeping quality. Accordingly, investigations were made and repeat samples taken to ensure compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, and during the year, 60 visits were undertaken to supervise the care of equipment, including its sterilisation, and also to enforce adequate pasteurisation, cooling and refrigeration of the commodity. During the course of the year, ice cream was sold by retail from 202 premises, and, in addition, three further premises continued to manufacture ice cream.

(d) Food Premises

The standard of construction and attention to hygiene in food premises was found to be very satisfactory during the course of the year from the 938 inspections of the 491 separate premises used for the manufacture, preparation and sale of food. The following table indicates the food premises within the Borough classified according to type of business :—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

Type of Business	Number
Grocers and provision dealers	146
Greengrocers and fruiterers	42
Fishmongers and game dealers... ..	3
Meat shops	43
Confectioners	39
Fish friers	25
Sugar confectionery, ice cream, etc.	57
Canteen, cafes, licensed premises	118
Others	18
TOTAL	491

(e) Promotion of Food Hygiene

Once again it is possible to report the maintenance of a high standard of food hygiene in the preparation, storage and sale of food within the Borough, and, with very few exceptions, full compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations was obtained. Maintenance and renewal of equipment and fittings was found to be satisfactory during the 938 visits and inspections of food premises. Only in the case of a snack bar and a bake-house was there real cause for complaint that food handling practice and good housekeeping was not being properly exercised.

During the year, nine complaints were received of contamination or spoilage of food, and these included a housefly in bread, a white crystalline substance in grapefruit, mould on a chocolate Neapolitan and chocolate cake, bottles of milk containing a piece of glass, a fly and vegetable matter respectively, a maltloaf containing alfalfa grass and milk powder contaminated with moth larvae. An investigation of these complaints revealed that only one was unjustified, namely, the presence of the white crystals in a grapefruit, indentified as nagarin, which is a normal constituent that occasionally becomes crystallised. In all other cases, serious warnings were issued to the person responsible with a view to the prevention of a recurrence of the complaint.

(3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement and Testing

The level of air pollution within the Borough is obtained from measurements taken at selected sites at daily and monthly intervals. The figures obtained daily give actual concentrations of both smoke and sulphur dioxide, at the Town Hall, Talbot Road, and at the Research Laboratory, A.E.I. (Manchester) Ltd., Trafford Park. The smoke stains obtained by drawing the smoke-laden air through filter paper are assessed for obscuration by a reflectometer. The reflectance thus obtained is converted (in relation to the air passed) to microgrammes of smoke per cubic metre. The same sample of air after filtration is drawn through hydrogen peroxide and the resultant acid is titrated to determine the degree of acidity which is then transposed to give the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere also expressed in the same units, microgrammes per cubic metre. The continuous record of these daily concentrations over a period of four years has yielded valuable information and confirms the opinion of the experts that domestic smoke is responsible for three-quarters of the air pollution at mouth and nose level.

Reference to the table of daily measurements of smoke will illustrate the wide variation in the monthly mean figures between summer and winter, approximately eight times as dense (76 as against 627 microgrammes), whilst the highest level recorded, i.e. 1,445, shows how adverse weather (resulting in stable air conditions) can multiply the pollution of the air to an unbearable degree near ground level. Man cannot control the weather to any appreciable extent but he can avoid visible pollution of the air he breathes. The cleanest day of the year, from the aspect of smoke pollution, was 24th July with a reading of 16 microgrammes, whilst the dirtiest days were 21st and 22nd December, each recording 1,445 microgrammes. In the interests of better health there should be no respite in the onslaught against smoke until few days in the calendar exceed a reading of 100 microgrammes. This is one of the most needed reforms of urban society to-day and the Health Committee are to be commended on their recent decision to control domestic smoke throughout the Borough within the next five years.

The estimates of air pollution obtained monthly relate to grit, dust and soot pollution and the relative activity of sulphur dioxide. A significant reduction in pollution by grit, dust and soot has been reported in previous years. This decrease has been maintained during 1963 and is most striking in Trafford Park where this kind of visible pollution has been reduced by almost 60 per cent in less than ten years. The record of the relative activity of sulphur dioxide has shown fluctuations from the year 1955 with increasing and decreasing levels of pollution in alternate years. There has been an overall decrease in activity recorded over the period and, following the severe winter of 1962/63, an appreciable drop for the year ended 31st March, 1964.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

Expressed as Microgrammes per Cubic Metre — 1963

1. SITE :—TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	627	1,340	188	427	801	181
February ...	437	1,104	184	332	672	157
March ...	215	772	40	164	394	56
April ...	204	584	80	227	432	89
May ...	95	228	36	164	322	48
June ...	76	168	20	121	244	41
July ...	84	168	16	124	228	16
August ...	79	188	24	109	271	36
September...	196	700	48	150	418	81
October ...	161	480	62	162	247	60
November...	255	740	48	208	491	60
December ...	456	1,445	84	370	2,406	80

2. SITE :—A.E.I. (Manchester) LTD., TRAFFORD PARK

MONTH	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	480	990	140	571	1,316	200
February ...	320	480	150	325	554	172
March ...	207	640	70	196	606	66
April ...	160	550	75	254	575	116
May ...	80	180	30	229	512	61
June ...	66	140	30	169	674	60
July ...	100	330	50	154	271	94
August ...	64	180	20	128	259	50
September...	50	125	20	239	507	114
October ...	133	430	60	161	331	55
November...	208	580	50	243	590	66
December ...	411	1,220	60	393	988	112

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER

by Deposit Gauges
Tons per square mile per month
1963

Site	Rain (ins.)	pH Value	Insoluble Matter	Soluble Matter	Total Solids
A.E.I. Ltd., (West Works) TRAFFORD PARK :					
January	0·67	4·1	32·26	10·72	42·98
February	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
March	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)
April	2·29	4·1	22·04	7·46	29·50
May	1·89	3·1	20·38	9·03	29·41
June	4·26	4·0	29·65	8·51	38·16
July	1·85	4·1	28·72	7·73	36·45
August	3·78	3·9	18·98	9·42	28·40
September	4·22	3·8	30·96	11·12	42·08
October	2·76	3·8	17·44	9·24	26·68
November	4·26	3·9	17·79	10·27	28·06
December	0·35	4·4	9·14	4·62	13·76
MONTHLY MEAN ...					32·68

(a) = Gauge bowl broken

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE

expressed as mgms. SO₃/day/100 cm² Batch A.Pb02

Monthly Results—1963

MONTH	STATIONS		
	Lostock Library	A.E.I. Ltd. Moseley Road	A.E.I. Ltd. West Works
January	5.12	6.71	4.75
February	3.78	3.92	4.37
March	2.66	6.37	3.02
April... ..	2.63	5.28	4.18
May	1.63	6.29	4.66
June	1.61	5.45	3.46
July	0.79	4.34	3.19
August	0.23	4.13	4.28
September	1.46	5.16	4.47
October	1.80	5.81	3.40
November	2.60	6.73	3.31
December	3.66	5.07	3.38
MONTHLY MEAN ...	2.33	5.44	3.87

(b) Industrial Programme

Close attention was given during the year to industrial furnaces and steam raising plant, and it was found that the standard of plant maintenance was generally satisfactory and managements are co-operating to a great degree in meeting the requirements of the Clean Air Act, 1956. In only one instance was black smoke found to be emitted in excess of the limit laid down by the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations and this was caused by plant break-down. Time-recorded smoke observations during the year numbered 134, whilst 58 visits to examine boiler plant were also made. In one case, proposals were received to replace an old bank of Lancashire boilers with two Economic boilers and prior approval in accordance with Section 3 of the Act was given to this project and subsequent modifications.

New plant for chemical manufacture was erected during the year, and it is anticipated that the new equipment will replace numerous retorts used in the production of carbon-bisulphide, and thereby reduce air pollution in this vicinity once the new processes come into controlled production (in closed circuit).

(c) Domestic Smoke Control

The year 1963 saw two new smoke control areas come into operation, thereby achieving the control of domestic smoke over one-quarter of the acreage of the Borough. In addition, Smoke Control Area No. 5 was declared in July but its implementation was delayed owing to the Government review of the availability of open-fire coke. It later transpired that future smoke control areas in the North-West Region could no longer rely on soft coke coming forward in adequate quantities, and that for the smoke control areas created in the future in the North-West Region, reliance must be placed on Sunbrite, gas and " off-peak " electricity. This new position necessitated a review of the estimates of fuel needs and expenditure in respect of Area No. 5, and this review was accepted by Health Committee at the November meeting.

The number of visits in connection with Smoke Control Areas totalled 5,679 during the year and much useful work was done to promote clean air. The procedure for payment of grant aid was expedited by tabulating claims fortnightly for certification by the Chairman prior to submission to Finance Committee. It is known that the amount of grant payable in future areas will be approximately trebled by reason of the need to install more elaborate appliances to use the fuels available. There are many positive advantages in the new arrangements which should not be ignored. The room heaters for use with Sunbrite are twice as efficient as the open fire and will reduce fuel bills. Furthermore, they enable heat output to be closely regulated, and, using a small amount of fuel, can be kept in overnight. Cleaner and safer town's gas is now being produced by the new methods and small gas manufacturing stations causing local pollution are being superseded. The more realistic grants will undoubtedly encourage the purchase of gas fires and electric storage heaters, both of which appliances give added convenience and really smokeless conditions. Lastly, the advantage of breathing clean air must be emphasised in relation to better health and the present enormous cost to the nation of permitting air pollution. The monetary savings alone which would arise from the abolition of visible pollution of the atmosphere are considerably greater than the expenditure required to effect a cure.

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of Existing Property

The number of inhabited dwellings in the Borough at the end of 1963 totalled 18,773, and of these, the majority are soundly constructed and in a good state of repair. A proportion were erected more than 50 years ago but many were constructed

between the world wars. Less than 10 per cent of all properties are substandard and lacking modern amenities and these lie generally in a sector along the eastern boundary with Manchester. Already two areas have been designated for redevelopment, and by the end of the year, 568 houses had been declared unfit and procedure had been commenced for their acquisition. Official representations are programmed to keep pace with redevelopment needs, and it is anticipated that a further 250 will be declared unfit during the coming year and a balance of upwards of 600 will be represented by the end of 1969.

All dwellings are provided with separate waterclosets but some 3,000 houses are not supplied with internal sanitary accommodation, and this last-mentioned amenity is being introduced slowly as more owners of property (particularly owner/occupiers) take advantage of standard grants. The number of houses without fixed baths, washbasins and complete hot water supply now stands at around 500 on account of demolition of unfit houses (where these facilities are not usually found) and owing to improvements being made by way of grant. Whilst on the subject of fixed baths, attention is drawn to the most unsatisfactory condition of many cast iron baths in older houses. They are badly corroded and beyond the ability of tenants to cleanse or renovate. Powers are not available to enforce the replacement of these worn-out fittings by service of notice, and some formula should be devised to encourage owners or occupiers to rectify this state of affairs with some measure of grant aid.

Unsatisfactory and even unwholesome conditions are encountered from time to time, especially in houses in multiple occupation. Overcrowding, lack of adequate amenities, depressed standards of management and entire lack of secondary means of escape in case of fire, combine to achieve an unhealthy environment where danger to life and limb is an ever-present risk. Much has been done during the year which has passed to check these tendencies by the strict application of standards agreed by Health Committee following the Memorandum on the subject issued in May, 1963. Thereby plans were laid for an attack on the worst features of multiple occupancy. The Council accepted the procedures laid down in relation to means of escape from fire, immediate Directions limiting numbers, Management Orders, and recommendations for acquisition of properties. This latter suggestion has been implemented through the Special Committee constituted by the Council to deal with multiple occupancy, and, in fact, under-occupancy in blocks of larger dwellinghouses. Action so far has resulted in progressive improvements in some cases, demolition of one large house, surrender of lease where

adverse reports and demands of this Department have made continued multi-occupancy unprofitable, and sale of certain large properties for orderly conversion to bed-sitters and self-contained flats.

(b) Repairs to Dwellinghouses Property

Following informal action in many cases and service of formal notice in others, 517 houses were rendered fit for human habitation during the course of the year. Of this number, 367 houses had defects remedied after informal action and 150 following formal notice. In 28 houses work was done in default. To achieve this result, 1,784 visits of inspection or supervision were made.

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Five clearance areas were declared during the year to keep pace with the construction of new houses and flats in the redevelopment areas to rehouse families which will be displaced as and when such unfit properties are acquired by the Council for demolition. Owing to the saving of time in the completion of flats and some delay in the acquisition of sub-standard properties by Compulsory Purchase Orders with attendant local Inquiries, it became apparent that earlier representation of areas would be an advantage. Formerly it has been felt that the Council should acquire condemned property (and collect rents) for the shortest possible time before rehousing the occupants in the newly erected flats, houses and maisonettes, and, accordingly, the programme was geared to this policy. For the future, however, representations of scheduled properties will be accelerated to enable rehousing to be undertaken on a more rational and convenient basis. The effect of this will be seen next year and thereafter. During the present year, 125 houses were represented as unfit and details are given in the accompanying table :—

DWELLINGS REPRESENTED AS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION

Date	Area	Properties	Number	
			Dwellings	Occupants
9.7.63	No. 20	2-4, Bancroft Street 27-53, Hadfield Street 1-21 & 2-20, Turner Street	57	158
9.7.63	No. 21	1-19, Leak Street 11-33, Clifford Street 1-21 & 2-28, Caton Street 8-32, Dudley Street 122-128, Tamworth Street		
9.7.63	No. 22	360-374, City Road	54	174
9.7.63	No. 23	394-398, City Road	8	44
9.7.63	No. 24	404-408, City Road	3	4
			3	13
		TOTALS	125	393

Outside the boundaries of clearnace areas, seven individual unfit houses attracted statutory action. One of these was the subject of proposals to execute repairs to make it suitable for two years pending inclusion in a clearance area. Closing Orders were made in three cases, but for one of these, a Demolition Order was substituted later. In two instances, a Demolition Order was made, and one house in the ownership of this Council was declared unfit and is now awaiting demolition when adjoining properties are also acquired.

(5) OTHER ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Amenities in Premises other than Dwellings

Inspections of shops and offices totalled 375 during the year and were aimed at the promotion of adequate amenities for workers in these non-industrial occupations. Throughout the country, there are more than 6,000,000 office and shop workers, and it has long been felt that they are entitled on health grounds to the same protection as factory workers. It is now known that extensive legislation, backed up by regulations, will be introduced during 1964 and the duties will fall partly on local authorities and partly on H.M. Factory Inspectorate. Basing inspections on the existing presumptive standard for offices and shops, no unsatisfactory conditions were found. In retail shops attention was also given to closing hours, restriction of Sunday trading and employment of assistants, in accordance with the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950. Amenities in cinemas and public houses were found to be adequate during the 35 visits made to such premises.

Visits were also made on 39 occasions to the various schools within the Borough to check drainage and sanitary accommodation, yard surfaces and facilities for school meals. The standard of school premises is good throughout the Borough but the older, smaller schools do not compare with the post-war schools for planning and amenity.

Factories also call for the attention of your Inspectors. Where mechanical power is employed, 113 visits were made to check the adequacy of sanitary accommodation, and on no occasion during the year was it found necessary to report any aspect of welfare to H.M. Inspector of Factories. Where mechanical power is not used, there is a wider range of inspection but fewer premises, and six of these were visited during 1963. Outwork was restricted to the making of wearing apparel and was conducted in 29 homes to which 52 visits were paid to ensure adequate cleanliness and to prevent any possible spread of infection. Other factories include two premises registered for offensive trades, fat melting and gut scraping, which was carried out in accordance with bye-laws and merited renewal of consent for a further period of twelve months.

(b) Drainage

In built-up areas adequate drainage systems are a hygienic necessity and no effort is spared to ensure that new drains are properly laid and all existing drains are suitably maintained and repaired without delay. No new work or repair work may be covered over without sanction from this Department. The testing and examination of drains called for 1,359 visits and all work was carried out to the satisfaction of your Inspectors. Recourse had to be had to the service of statutory abatement notices in 64 instances where avoidance of delay was essential. The Council is charged with the duty of clearing obstructions and repairing defects in combined drains and action was taken in relation to 59 blocks of property. Expenditure incurred in this way amounted to £631. 9s. 0d. and this was apportioned between the owners of all properties deriving benefit from the particular length of combined drain.

(c) Rodent and Insect Pests

The control of rats, mice and insect pests was continued during the year with prompt and vigorous action. Many industrial and commercial premises are on contract with the Department for regular survey and treatment. Furthermore, all complaints are followed up immediately and appropriate action is taken to prevent the depredations of these pests. The number of inspections by the rodent control staff reached 2,882 for the 12 months, and these visits were reinforced by

numerous checks in properties of all kinds by the Public Health Inspectorate. The work involved in dealing with surface infestations of rats and mice is classified in the following table :—

	Type of Property		
	Dwellings	Other	Agricultural
Number of properties ...	18,867	2,145	7
Number inspected ...	208	211	1
Total visits... ...	698	2,167	17
Properties infested by :—			
Rats	147	126	1
Mice	61	188	—
Properties treated ...	208	211	1
Total treatments ...	227	1,764	16

During the year an endeavour was made to streamline the organisation and thereby enable more time to be devoted to industrial and commercial premises. A do-it-yourself scheme was introduced for householders ; ready-mixed Warfarin bait was made up in 3d. packets for easy handling and packs of insecticide in powder form capable of being puffed out of the container were made available for light infestations. Many householders have taken advantage of this innovation and shopkeepers appreciate the opportunity of controlling infestation themselves without the presence of Council staff to advertise the fact. Many infestations of mice have been successfully treated in this way which otherwise might have been neglected with serious consequences in the form of food contamination and infection.

The rodent population in the public sewers is very small and control has been exercised by the normal twice yearly sewer maintenance treatments. In both March and September, the scope of treatments was extended and a new technique was introduced to facilitate a check on the amount of bait eaten at each manhole. This revealed a fresh area of infestation as the figures in the table below now indicate :—

SEWER MAINTENANCE TREATMENTS

	1962		1963	
	March	September	March	September
Total number of Manholes	1,994	1,994	2,006	2,006
Number of manholes baited	62	62	156	144
Number of manholes showing pre-bait take	—	—	18	7
Number of manholes showing complete pre-bait take ...	1	1	14	17

Household pests again showed a welcome decline from 111 infestations last year to 76 this year of which 38 occurred in Council houses. Three hundred and thirty-nine visits were made for the detection of vermin prior to reletting of Council accommodation.

(d) Public Safety

The licensing arrangements for stores of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixture were enforced during the year, and 125 visits were made for the purpose of testing underground tanks and securing repairs and renewals of associated equipment. Full compliance with conditions attached to licences and requirements for replenishing supplies from road tankers was achieved during the year and no serious defects were encountered. The income from licence fees amounted to £117 15s. 0d. in respect of 152 installations.

The seasonal sale of fireworks was again regulated by means of registration and every applicant was informed of the appropriate requirements of the Explosives Act, and the precautions to be taken.

Licences to ply for hire within the Borough were issued in respect of 16 regulation type taxis and all vehicles were checked at the Vehicle Testing Station, Longford Yard, for roadworthiness. Few unsatisfactory features were detected during these examinations and all repairs which were called for were executed promptly. Provision was made for the extra demand for taxis at the three sports grounds in the Borough by the issue of windscreen vouchers to proprietors of taxi cabs licensed elsewhere than in Stretford to ply for hire at the taxi ranks associated with sports meetings, viz. County Cricket Ground, Manchester United Football Ground and White City Greyhound Racing Track.

(e) Public Mortuary

There were 113 occasions during the year when bodies were admitted to the Public Mortuary under the directions of the County Police. The certified causes of death are given in the following table :—

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes	91
Accidental Death :—	
Fractured skull 2	
Fractured spine 1	
Head injuries 1	
Multiple injuries 1	5
Misadventure :	
Fractured skull 2	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 2	
Multiple injuries 1	
Alcohol poisoning 1	
Asphyxia 2	8
Suicide :	
Drowning 2	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 2	4
Open Verdict :	
Drowning 2	
Carbon monoxide poisoning 3	5
TOTAL ...	113

(6) COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

(a) Collection of House and Trade Refuse

For the tenth year in succession a regular weekly removal of house refuse was attained during 1963 based on the daily task system, which ensures that no arrears of work are left for the following day. Dustbins are emptied at the same time on the same day of the week and the regularity is only disturbed by the incidence of Bank Holidays. To meet this position, the collection teams work overtime on the Saturday following the Bank Holiday and the collection phasing is disturbed to the extent of one day, but during the year 52 collections are made, as the position is back to normal during the succeeding week.

Records kept by the Department in relation to the year ended 31st March, 1964 show that house refuse was collected from 1,077,233 standard dustbins, 807 bulk containers and 168 paper sacks during the year. This volume of work represents an overall average of 121 bins per man per day with an aggregate weight of almost two tons. In addition to the eight regular collection rounds, various oddments are collected upon request and householders are being encouraged to ask for this service in an endeavour to prevent dumping of discarded articles to the detriment of local amenities. The total weight of refuse removed amounted to 19,469 tons. Replacement of defective dustbins at dwellinghouses during the year totalled 1,203 and continued the downward trend which reflects the longer life of the superior type of dustbin issued in recent years.

(b) Disposal of House Refuse

The method adopted for the disposal of refuse collected by the Department is that of controlled tipping, whereby land subject to flooding is being reclaimed south of Urmston Lane. More than ten years ago the operations were mechanised (with a considerable saving in man-power) and all trimming, levelling and consolidating of the heterogenous refuse is undertaken by means of a fully-tracked bulldozer. Half of the available acreage has been reclaimed during the past 15 years and conservation of the remaining capacity to make it last as long as possible is of paramount importance. To this end, a Weatherill hydraulic shovel was acquired towards the end of the year under review to enable covering material to be extracted from the older portions of the tip. The total input of material is thereby reduced.

(c) **Transport**

At the close of the year, the following machines were in service in the Cleansing Department :—

Date Registered	Number	Make of Vehicle	Purchase Price £
1950 September	MTC 499	Dennis Paxit	1,995
1950 September	MTC 623	Dennis Paxit	1,995
1956 February	XTE 870	Dennis Paxit	2,300
1957 March	105 BTE	Dennis Paxit II	2,650
1958 March	701 ETD	Dennis Paxit II	2,750
1958 March	956 ETE	Dennis Paxit II	2,750
1958 May	26 ETJ	Austin Omnivan	648
1959 July	480 KTC	Dennis Side Loader	1,598
1959 September	209 KTJ	Dennis Side Loader	1,598
1959 September	OHL 436	Austin Tipper	989
1960 June	29 NTJ	Dennis Paxit II	2,955
1961 November	544 WTF	Dennis Paxit III	3,725
1962 July	2919 TD	Ford Thames Trader	1,147
1962 December	2564 TE	Dennis Paxit III	3,740
1953 May	—	Fowler Mark V.F. Bulldozer	2,130
1963 October	ATC 135A	Weatherill L61 Loading Shovel	4,062

(d) Salvage

The following quantities of salvage were recovered and despatched from the Depot during the year :—

Material	Weight			Income		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste ...	216	4	0	972	18	0
Mixed Waste Paper ...	139	12	3	1,082	3	9
Newsprint ...		—			—	
Fibreboard ...	75	3	3	714	5	6
TOTAL ...	431	0	2	2,769	7	3

(e) Establishment of Cleansing Department

The turnover of labour during the year under review was the lowest for ten years, and this is both gratifying and supports the view that the style of work demanded by the Council on the now well-established daily task system is proving satisfactory to workers and ratepayers alike. During the year, 15 new men were engaged to fill vacancies and were mainly young men who have settled down well. There still remains a good number of loyal workers on the payroll as the following analysis of age groups will show :—

Men aged over 50 years ...	41 per cent.
Men aged between 40 and 50 years	20 per cent.
Men aged under 40 years ...	39 per cent.

There was a marked increase in sickness during the year on account of accidents sustained during working hours, and a total of 965 man days lost through sickness and absenteeism is apportioned in the following tables between the type of employment and the cause of absence. It is interesting to observe that entitlement to annual holidays only accounted for 626 man days for the whole year as against 965 man days lost through sickness and absenteeism.

RECORD OF SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM

	MAN/DAYS LOST	PROPORTION
EMPLOYMENT : ...		
Refuse Collection	933	6·7%
Refuse Disposal	2	0·4%
Salvage	24	2·0%
Motor Repairs	—	—
Disinfestation	6	2·0%
TOTAL	965	

	MAN/DAYS LOST	PROPORTION
CAUSE OF ABSENCE :—		
Accidents	149	15·5%
Influenza	152	15·7%
Respiratory Diseases	206	21·3%
Other Ailments	348	36·0%
Unknown	110	11·5%
TOTALS	965	100%

(7) STAFF

It is gratifying to report that despite staff shortages elsewhere, the staffing position in the Department has been satisfactory over a long period of years. Two Public Health Inspectors resigned early in the year to take up appointments elsewhere, but the vacancies were quickly filled with very suitable officers. Other changes arose owing to the retirement of the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and the cessation of slaughtering at Mode Wheel very soon afterwards. The post of Deputy was filled by promotion and the Senior Meat Inspector filled the

subsequent vacancy of Senior District Inspector. A newly established post of Housing Inspector was filled by selection from the existing Inspectorate and a further District Public Health Inspector was thereafter appointed. At the time of preparation of this report, a well-integrated staff is tackling enthusiastically all the aims of public health, including new responsibilities laid upon the Council by new and amended legislation.